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STATE TEACHERS URGE CAUSE OF WORLD PEACE

Association Meeting in Boston
Calls International Amity One
of the Greatest Educational
Movements of Present Day

MERIT SYSTEM ASKED

These and Several Other Resolu-
tions Are Passed, and New
York Man Gives Address on
Vocational Training Work

Putting itself on record for the cause
of international and interracial peace
as one of the greatest educational move-
ments of the present day, the seven-
teenth annual meeting of the Massachusetts
Teachers Association being held in Hun-
tington Hall today brought its morning
session to a close at noon.

The resolutions, presented by Jer-
emiah E. Burke, assistant superintendent
of schools, Boston, and passed by the
association, approved the extended use
of school buildings as a meeting place
for parents and teachers, establishing
points of contact between them; urged
upon colleges and universities the es-
tablishment of broad professional
courses for the training of secondary
school teachers; that the work in all
school curricula be motivated and re-
lated to the interests, capacities and
mental development of the pupil; that
manual training be extended along prac-
tical lines and that vocational courses
be established in secondary schools; that
rural education be given more serious
attention by educators generally; looked
to a longer tenure of office for teachers
and more adequate compensation; and
urged the merit system of appointment
and promotion of teachers.

The election resulted in making Frank
W. Chase of Newton president; vice-
presidents, Walter V. McDuffee of Spring-
field and Robert O. Small of Boston;
secretary, Frederick W. Plummer, Fall
River; assistant secretary, James E.
Downey, Boston; treasurer, Clarence V.
Nickerson, Hull; auditor, Alexander H.
Sprunt, Salem; directors, Augustine L.
Heater, Boston; James J. Lynch, Holy-
oke; Clarence L. E. Denney, Haverhill;
George L. Farley, Brockton.

Prof. Henry Suzzallo of Columbia Uni-
versity, spoke at length on tradition and
reform in education, taking a stand for
that form of education which rejects
mere theory, studies the child and tries
to make the education meet the actual
conditions and needs of the child.

Review of Fads Given

Protest against the tendency of modern
education to substitute vocational train-
ing in the seventh and eighth grades for
cultural study was made by William H.
Maxwell, superintendent of education in
New York city.

Mr. Maxwell made a brief review of
different educational fads of the last
quarter of a century, beginning with
that for vertical writing which aroused
the objection of business men; and did
a heavy business for private commercial
schools where children went to unlearn
what they had learned in the regular
school. He pointed out that there was
some good in all of them and that the
new was not necessarily the best be-
cause it was new. The present demand
for vocational work in the schools he
said had been forced by the manufac-
turer, who refused longer to train his
(Continued on page thirteen, column three)

BRITISH PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS ONCE MORE

Special Cable to the Monitor
from its European Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 27.—The House of
Lords and the House of Commons ad-
journing today and will, it is understood,
reassemble Feb. 2.

PRINCE VON BULOW AMBASSADOR IN ROME

Special Cable to the Monitor
from its European Bureau
VIENNA, Nov. 27.—Prince von Bulow
has been appointed the German ambas-
sador in Rome.

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Pride in doing things promptly

APPOINTMENTS ARE ANNOUNCED BY HARVARD COLLEGE

Several New Names Are Added
to Extension and Museum of
Fine Arts Boards

Appointments to the administrative
board for university extension and to
the board of trustees for the Museum of
Fine Arts and the promotion of a mem-
ber of the faculty have just been an-
nounced at Harvard College. These
changes were made at a meeting of the
president of the college and fellows on
Nov. 9, but were not confirmed until
last Monday.

Administrative board appointments
were Josiah Royce, Paul Henry Hanus,
Clifford Herschel Moore, Ernest Carroll
Moore, K. G. T. Webster, George Wash-
ington Pierce, Hector James Hughes,
William Bennett Munro, Arthur Fisher
Whidden and James Hardy Ropes, dean.

The Museum of Fine Arts trusteeships
are given to William Sturgis Bigelow,
John Templeman Coolidge, Jr., and Ro-
bert Bacon. These men assume office on
Jan. 1, 1915, and continue for one year.
Prof. A. W. Scott has been given a
full professorship at the Harvard law
school. He is a graduate of Rutgers,
1903, was on the Phi Beta Kappa, and is
a graduate of Harvard law school in
1909. Toward the end of 1912 he came
to Cambridge, Mass., as assistant pro-
fessor.

BERLIN REPORTS RUSSIAN DEFEAT BY TURKISH FORCE

Special Cable to the Monitor
from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Nov. 27.—A Turkish staff re-
port, dated Nov. 20, states that on the
17th Turkish troops seized all the block-
houses in the neighborhood of Artwin at
the point of the bayonet, a considerable
quantity of war material being taken.
Continuing the report states that after
severe fighting the Turkish troops defeat-
ed the Russians on Russian soil, the
Russians being put to flight after suf-
fering great losses on the other bank of
the Churuk.

TURKS ARE PURSUED ANNOUNCES RUSSIA

Special Cable to the Monitor
from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Nov. 27.—Caucasian
headquarters report that pursuit of the
main body of Turkish forces toward
Erzerum continues, the Russians captur-
ing prisoners, ammunition wagons and
war munitions. The defeated Turks are
hurry to take refuge behind the
fortress.

ALLIES CLAIM VIOLATIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA

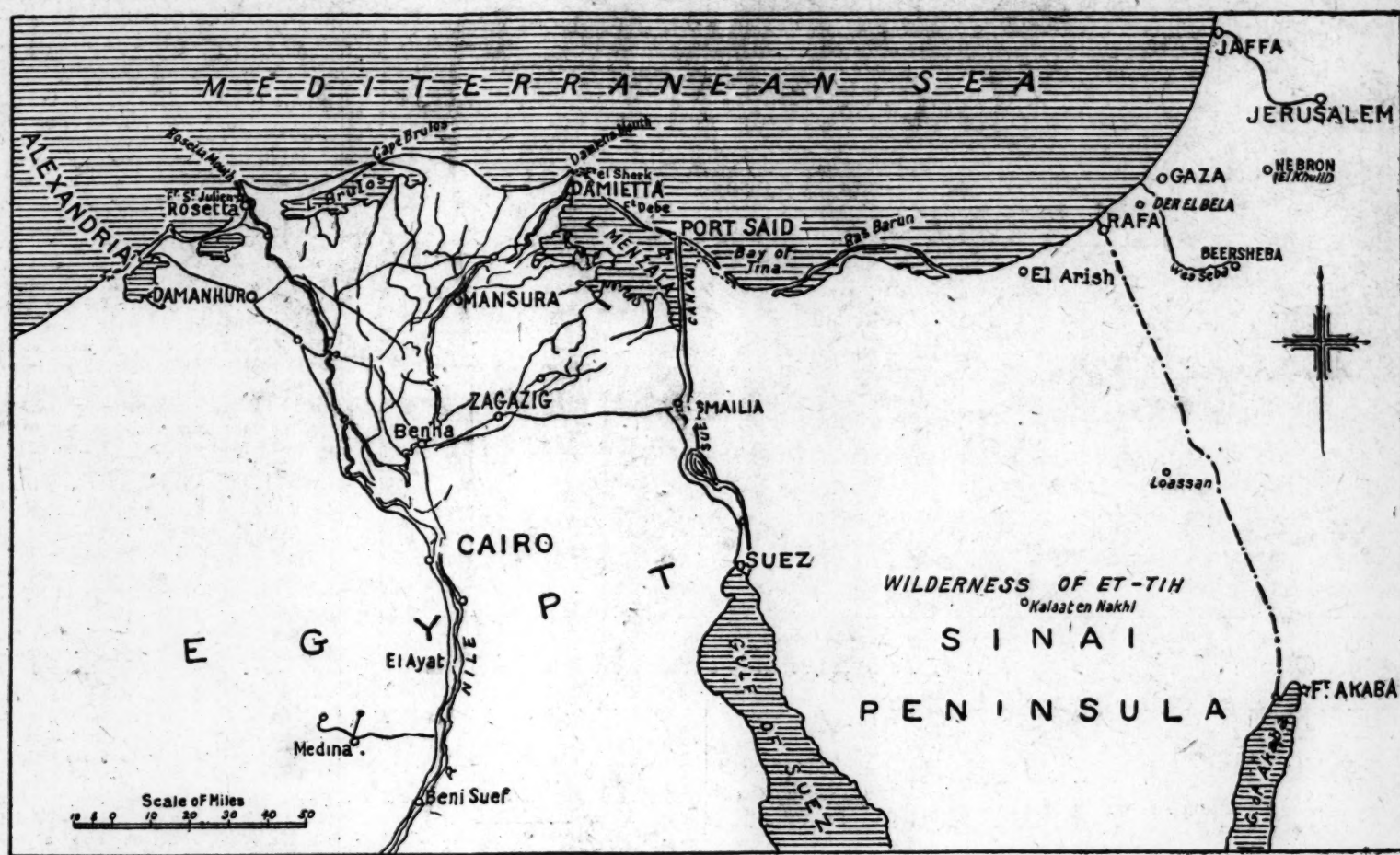
Special Cable to the Monitor
from its European Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 26, 8 a. m.—In the
House of Commons yesterday it was
announced that representations had been
made by France and England to the
United States with regard to the failure
of the republics of Ecuador and Colom-
bia to observe neutrality.

In the case of Colombia, the main
cause of complaint was the Germans' in-
fluence at the wireless station at Car-
tagena, while of Ecuador a minister of
foreign affairs had informed the British
charge d'affaires at Quito that German
warships had converted the Galapagos
islands, belonging to Ecuador, into a
naval base.

In the case of Ecuador proper control
had not been exercised over the wireless
station at Guayaquil to prevent its use
as an intelligence center by belligerents.

ISLAND OF CYPRUS COMMISSIONER NAMED

Special Cable to the Monitor
from its European Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 27, 9 a. m.—Maj. Sir
John Eugene Clauson has been appointed
high commissioner and commander-in-
chief of the island of Cyprus in suc-
cession to Maj. Sir John Gould Adams, ap-
pointed Governor of Queensland.



Map of northern Egypt, showing places and localities named in recent Anglo-Turkish operations

THANKSGIVING SERVICE HELD IN MOTHER CHURCH

Testimonies of Gratitude for
Blessings of Past Year Given
by Speakers in Audience Rep-
resenting All Parts of U. S.

All quarters of the United States were
represented in the large audience that
attended the special Thanksgiving day
service in The Mother Church, The First
Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, on
Thursday morning and heard the many
testimonies of gratitude for spiritual
guidance and help during the past year.

First Reader H. Cornell Wilson con-
ducted the services, which were opened
with hymn No. 151, "How beautiful on
the mountains." Mr. Wilson then read
the Thanksgiving proclamation of the
President of the United States.

The scriptural selections read by Mr.
Wilson were taken from I. Chronicles,
chapter xvi, verses 8 to 14 inclusive, 31,
and 34 to 36 inclusive. Silent prayer
followed the reading and was concluded
with the audible repetition of the Lord's
prayer by the entire congregation and
the spiritual interpretation from the
Christian Science text-book, "Science and
Health with Key to the Scriptures," by
Mary Baker Eddy.

Lesson Introduction
The congregation then joined in sing-
ing hymn No. 186, "Blest Christmas
morn," by Mary Baker Eddy. Announc-
ing the reading of the lesson-sermon
specially prepared for this service in
The Christian Science Quarterly, Mr.
Wilson read the Golden Text and fol-
lowed with the responsive reading.

The citations in the sermon that fol-
lowed comprised selections from the
Bible and from "Science and Health with
Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker
Eddy. The Bible references were read by
the Second Reader, Mrs. Blanche Hersey
Hogue.

The solo sung by Mrs. Helen A. Hunt
at the close of the lesson-sermon was
"Hallelujah," adapted from "Largo"
by Handel, accompanied by the organist,
Walter E. Young. Mr. Wilson called for
brief testimonies befitting the occasion
from Christian Scientists at the conclu-
sion of the solo.

Healings Related
There were upwards of 50 persons who
responded and many more who rose to
their feet but were unable to secure an
opportunity of speaking, although the
testimonies were restricted to two
minutes.

One testimony was to the effect that
Christian Science had healed of invalid-
ism. A young lady was grateful for
having been led to choose correctly in
her school life. One was grateful that
there had never been an hour that she
had not been able to apply the teach-
ings of Christian Science for help in
every way.

One was healed two score years or
more ago of inflammatory rheumatism
after the doctors had said that they could
do no more. Another was thankful for
having learned to separate sin from per-
sonality.

One person urged that we could be
grateful at this time, as never before,
for the understanding of what the
thanksgiving of Jesus meant when he
said: "Father, I thank thee that thou
hast heard me. And when he thus had
spoken, he cried with a loud voice, La-
zarus, come forth. And he that was dead
came forth, bound hand and foot with
graveclothes." (From John 12, verses
41, 43 and 44.)

Blessings Testified

Many expressed simply their gra-
titude for what Christian Science had
done for them, that it had given them

PROHIBITION IN FORCE BY 1920, SAYS ADVOCATE

Rev. Dr. C. M. Sheldon, Kan-
sas on Temperance Flying
Squadron, Gives This Estimate
on Eve of Opening Meetings

Rev. Dr. Charles M. Sheldon of Topeka,
Kan., one of the three speakers from
"The Flying Squadron of America," which
is to address meetings this afternoon and
evening in the People's Temple in behalf
of national prohibition, declares that the
issue which he is advocating will be an
established fact in 1920. The other two
speakers are Daniel A. Poling and Wilbur
F. Sheridan. Three musicians accom-
pany the speakers: E. O. Excell, D. V.
Poling and A. W. Roper.

The squadron comprises 21 orators and
musicians. These prohibition advocates
will remain in Boston three days, speak-
ing afternoon and evening of each day.
The assignments include: Speakers for
Saturday, Clinton N. Howard, Mrs.
Culla J. Vayniger and Mrs. Ella A.
Boole; musicians for Saturday, Everett
R. Naffziger, Miss Laura E. Shave and
Hugh B. Porter; speakers for Sunday,
former Governor J. Frank Hanly of In-
diana, Oliver W. Stewart of Texas and
Ira Landrith; musicians for Sunday,
Frederick Butler, Miss Vera K. Mullen
and Mrs. Frederick Butler.

Prohibition according to Dr. Sheldon
will come in the form of the fifteenth
amendment to the constitution. He says
the Shepard-Hobson resolution in Con-
gress provides that an amendment shall
be passed to the constitution prohibiting
the sale, manufacture for sale and im-
portation for sale of beverages contain-
ing alcoholic liquors in the United States
and its possessions.

Of 48 states Dr. Sheldon points to
14 which have voted for prohibition.
Arkansas, with only three or four
counties still to be added, will soon be
included among the prohibition states,
he believes. Many persons, Dr. Shel-
don is of the opinion, will vote for na-
tional rather than state prohibition be-
lieving it more feasible. He says that
prohibition as a business issue is grow-
ing steadily in importance.

"The Flying Squadron of America" is
being received, he asserts, by the busi-
ness men as well as the church people
with enthusiasm.

Dr. Sheldon has just come back from
a tour in New Zealand. He spent two
months there at the invitation of the
New Zealand Alliance to tell the people
of facts regarding Kansas and probi-
tation. He stopped at Victoria, B. C., on
Oct. 21 on his way home.

In New Zealand, Dr. Sheldon says
prohibition had been carried by a major-
ity of 56,000. He was informed, however,
that the law there prevents the enact-
ment of a measure for prohibition with-
out a three fifths majority. He says the
plan that is going to be adopted is to
elect more temperance representatives
to the legislative body, and through them
have the measure go into effect.

SERBIANS CLAIM AUSTRIAN DEFEAT

Special Cable to the Monitor
from its European Bureau
NISH, Nov. 27.—Official reports deal-
ing with the fighting on the Kolubara
river announce the complete annihila-
tion or capture of the portion of the
Austrian forces which had crossed the
river. Further south, towards Monitza,
fighting has been proceeding for days,
the Serbians maintaining their positions
and advancing at some points.

ZEPPELIN AIRSHIPS ARE AGAIN ATTACKED

Special Cable to the Monitor
from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Nov. 27.—According to an
announcement in the Seeblatt two ap-
parently French aeroplanes appeared over
Friedrichshafen and attacked the Zepp-
elins airship dock, dropping about six
bombs which, however, did no damage.
One of the aeroplanes was brought down
and the other escaped.

LORD KITCHENER PRAISES CONDUCT OF INDIAN TROOPS

Secretary of State for War Tells
House of Lords Delay at Ant-
werp Greatly Aided Allies

Special Cable to the Monitor
from its European Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 26, 9 p. m.—In the
House of Lords this evening Lord Kit-
chener stated that the delayed occupa-
tion of Antwerp by German troops enabled
Sir John French to take up a position
to meet the German movement and pre-
vent them from obtaining the objective,
namely to capture the northeast coast
of France. The Indian troops, he said,
had been of great assistance to Sir John.

On Nov. 11, he continued, a supreme
effort was made by the Germans but
the attempt failed. Referring to the
eastern theater of war, Lord Kitchener
stated the Russians had now checked and
defeated the Germans with heavier losses
than they had ever sustained before.

They were, he continued, in touch with
advance parties of the Turkish forces
about 30 miles east of the Suez canal
whilst an Indian expedition has been
despatched against the Turkish provinces
at the northern end of the Persian Gulf.

Regarding the publication of news the
government did not desire to keep back
anything from the public but it was dif-
ficult to decide what might or might not
be given without assisting the Germans,
and when there was doubt the govern-
ment did not hesitate to prevent publica-
tion.

Recruits, he added, were enlisting at
the rate of about 30,000 per week and
he thought it would be understood that
the time will come when many more will
be required. When that time came he
would make it thoroughly well known.

QUIET REPORTED ALONG MOST OF WESTERN FRONT

Paris Official Communique Says
No Infantry Attacks Made
While French Have Progressed

Special Cable to the Monitor
from its European Bureau
PARIS, Nov. 26, 6 p. m.—An official
communique reports comparative quiet
along most of the front. No infantry
attacks have been made by the Germans
and the French have progressed at sev-
eral points in Belgium and to the west
of Soissons.

Nov. 25, 6 p. m.—An official commu-
nique states that no further infantry at-
tacks have occurred from the North sea
to Ypres. The French have gained some
ground. Near La Bassée Indian troops
have retaken from the Germans trenches
from which they were driven on the pre-
vious day while from La Bassée to Sois-
sons calm prevails.

The French have made slight progress
near Berry-au-Bac and in the Argonne,
while northwest of Verdun the German
attack has been repulsed, an armistice
asked for by the Germans being refused.
In the region of Pont-a-Mousson the
French artillery was able to bombard
Arraville on the frontier southwest of
Metz.

Nov. 27, 10 a. m.—The latest official
report shows little change at the front.
Complete calm prevails in Belgium
whilst in the center cannonading oc-
curred, but no infantry attacks. There
was nothing further to report except a
slight engagement east of Verdun.

BOTH ARMIES CLAIM VICTORY IN LODZ BATTLE

Petrograd and Berlin Officially
State Success of Forces—Lat-
ter Says Russians Are Bring-
ing Up Reinforcements

Special Cable to the Monitor
from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Nov. 27, 8 a. m.—The
general staff state that in Lodz the bat-
tle advantage has been secured for
Russian troops. The German efforts are
now devoted to securing retreat of their
various corps which had penetrated in
the direction of Brzeziny and are now
retreating in the Strykoff region in con-
ditions most unfavorable to them. On
the Austrian front the Russian success
continues further, 8000 prisoners, includ-
ing two regiments with colonels and
other officers being captured.

Nov. 26, 8 a. m.—Headquarters an-
nounce that the fighting at Lodz still
continues. The German forces which
on Nov. 20 attacked in the region of
Strykoff, Brzeziny, Koluski, Rzgow and
Tuszyn, places northeast, east and south-
east of Lodz are now under the pressure
of Russian troops making great efforts
to cut their way through to the north.

South of Koluski station broken Ger-
man units are wandering about and the
Russians have captured prisoners, heavy
artillery and field guns. Operations at
Lodz favored the Russians. Russian
troops have also obtained marked ad-
vantage on the Czenstochowa-Cracow
front, while beyond the Carpathians the
Russian troops are enveloping large
Austrian forces near Mezolaborcz, a
station 14 miles southeast of Duka pass
and 52 miles southeast of Przemyśl.

Here the Russians captured an Aus-
trian general and 40 other officers, 3500
soldiers, three railway trains and ma-
chine guns.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—An official state-
ment issued yesterday claims a great
victory in Poland where at Lodz and
Lodz heavy losses were inflicted on
the first, second and a portion of the
fifth Russian armies while in addition
the Germans took 40,000 unwounded
prisoners, captured 70 cannon, 160 am-
munition wagons and 136 machine guns.
Thirty cannon were also destroyed.

In spite of the excellent results
achieved the fighting, it is stated, has
not been brought to a close owing to
the bringing up of Russian reinforce-
ments from the east and west. The
final result of the fighting is still pend-
ing.

A headquarters report dated the
21st stated that military operations
in the east are developing. From east
Prussia there is nothing to report. Pur-
suits of the Russians driven back in the
neighborhood of Mlaw and Plock con-
tinues whilst in the neighborhood of
Lodz the German attacks are progress-
ing successfully. In the country east
of Czenstochowa the German troops are
fighting shoulder to shoulder with their
allies and have gained ground.

Nov. 25, 6 p. m.—An official report
states that the battle continues in Po-
land with the utmost fierceness and
the Germans have captured important
positions on both sides of the Pilica.
Numerous Russian prisoners have been
taken.

BRITISH WARSHIP BULWARK BLOWS UP OFF SHEERNESS

Vice and Rear Admirals Present
Express Conviction of Internal
Explosion—Twelve Saved

Special Cable to the Monitor
from its European Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 26.—In the House of
Commons today Mr. Churchill, the first
lord of the admiralty, stated that H. M.
S. Bulwark, lying off Sheerness, blew up
this morning at 7:53 o'clock. The vice
and rear admirals present reported a
conviction that it was an internal mag-
azine explosion. There was no upheaval
of water and the vessel had entirely
disappeared when the smoke cleared
away. Twelve men were saved.

The Bulwark was built in 1899 with
a displacement of 15,000 tons, length
411 feet and a complement of 750 men.
Her armament consisted of four 12-inch
and 12 6-inch guns, 18 12-pounders, six
3-pounders, two maxims and four tor-
pedo tubes. Her horsepower was 15,
000 and speed 18 knots.

SIR GEORGE REID IS REAPPOINTED

Special Cable to the Monitor
from its European Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 26.—Sir George Reid
has been reappointed high commissioner
for Australia. The period of office is not
stated.

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

SOCIALISTS OF GERMANY ASKED AS TO POSITION

Dutch Leader Questions Herr Haase Who Says Party Is Against Annexations and Intends to Be Heard Later

(Special to the Monitor)
COLOGNE, Ger.—The Koelnische Zeitung has reprinted from the Het Volk the account which the Dutch Socialist leader, Troelstra, gave in that paper of his investigation during his recent visit to Germany of the attitude taken up by the German Social Democratic party before and after the outbreak of war.

In reply to his questions as to how the party came to vote the war subsidy, he was told that at the private deliberation which preceded the session of the Reichstag, both supporters and opponents of the subsidy were almost unanimously agreed that a party which represented a third of the nation could not hold back in such a vital matter as that with which the German people were faced on Aug. 4. A small body might have done so, the German Social Democrats could not.

Belgian Neutrality

With regard to the attitude of the party toward the violation of Belgian neutrality, the German Socialist, Herr Haase, pointed out that whenever an occasion presented itself, his party had always insisted that neutrality treaties should be observed. Upon going through the German newspapers, Mr. Troelstra continued, he observed that the ultimatum to Belgium and the events which followed it did not appear in the press until after Aug. 4; whilst at that time foreign papers and reports were withheld as far as possible.

To judge from the accounts of what took place in the Reichstag, the announcement greatly roused the House, and the comments of members of the various parties—although not published for fear of weakening the position of Germany abroad—proved that protests against such a proceeding had previously been made. After the session the press was in the hands of the military censor, no public protest meeting was possible, the Reichstag did not assemble again, and Germany found herself involved in a conflict which rendered the repression of criticism or opposition imperative.

Meantime, continued the Dutch Socialist, even if in this respect no action had been taken by the German Social Democratic party, the question which was now of more practical import was what would be the attitude of the party with reference to the annexation of Belgium, a measure which was being openly discussed as a possibility in certain quarters.

Annexations Opposed

Asked whether the German Social Democrats contemplated a partial or complete annexation of Belgium, Herr Haase replied that the German Social Democratic party was opposed to any form of annexation, both for democratic reasons and in the interests of Germany herself. The party announced this to be its standpoint on Aug. 4, and its leading organs had since echoed this statement.

Questioned as to whether, in defense of its honor and that of the German people, his party would do its best to arrange for an impartial investigation of the atrocities reported to have been committed in Belgium, Herr Haase pointed out that belligerents invariably accused each other of inhumanity in the conduct of war and of violation of international law. He considered it necessary that upon the conclusion of peace a statement of actual facts should be drawn up in the interests of historic truth, and with a view to the punishment of the guilty and the acquittal of the innocent.

"Finally," Mr. Troelstra stated in his report, "being convinced that the people and Socialists of all countries were taken unawares by the war, I could not but ask myself if peace were also going to take us by surprise. How we are to comport ourselves then is a question which time alone can show; but in a country like Germany, for instance, any unbecoming voice is for the moment stifled by the authorities. How long is this to last, and if it continues will the German Social Democratic party be courageous enough to make its voice heard in spite of it, to show and use its power to resist the imposition of any peace detrimental to its rights or to those of other nations?"

"The party is, to be sure, a minority in Germany, but a large one and one which has great responsibilities with regard to the International Union and to mankind. I therefore asked Haase this question: 'Can the Socialist proletariat, when the time arrives for peace negotiations, leave them to the government and the diplomatists?' and he replied: 'The people must exercise a decisive influence in the negotiations for peace. The Socialist proletariat must not allow its voice to be stifled on that day.'"

REFUGEES LEAVE AMSTERDAM

(Special to the Monitor)
AMSTERDAM, Holland.—The number of Belgian refugees at Amsterdam is steadily diminishing. Recently 2000 persons left the capital. The maximum number that has been at Amsterdam is 22,000 to 23,000; now there are some 6000 to 7000.



German rangefinder on the walls of Tsing-tau recently surrendered to allied forces

OPERATIONS ON VISTULA DESCRIBED BY A CRITIC IN REVIEW OF EUROPEAN WAR

Germans Said to Have Hoped Until Retirement From Warsaw to Winter on River But Failed to Make Good Their Position in Russian Poland

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—Nov. 10, the ninety-ninth day of war, finds the situation in Flanders and north France very much what it has been since the battle for the coast began. Eastward, however, the conclusion of 100 days of war is marked by the beginning of Russian "pressure" on the wealthy province of Silesia, while Russian cavalry have destroyed the railway near Pleschen in German Poland, between Kalisch and Posen, and some 50 miles from the latter place.

At the same time the Russians are pressing forward into East Prussia at several points. The Slav forces have ejected their opponents from the strongly fortified positions in the neighborhood of Wirballen, and have reached Stalluponen in German territory due east from Insterburg, while in the region of Lyck and the forest of Rominten the Russians have continued to harass the German rear guards.

Soldat, which is across the East Prussian frontier from Mlawka, where the German forces had strongly established themselves, has been occupied by the Russian armies. The progress of events will show whether the Kaiser's army in East Prussia will be able to extricate itself from its very difficult position.

Close to the Frontier
Although Pleschen is at present the only point outside of East Prussia at which the Tsar's troops have invaded German territory, they are close to the frontier at other points, the latest official statement by the Russian general staff showing that the Germans have fallen back before the rapid Russian advance from Wloslawak, on the left bank of the Vistula, 32 miles from Thorn, at the extreme south of the line of fortresses which guard the Vistula in German territory, to Niesawa, 17 miles southeast of Thorn.

From Konin, on the left bank of the Warta river, also, the Germans retreated in a northwesterly direction to Slupca, almost on the frontier and close to the head of the railway which runs from Posen to the German frontier.

The summary of the operations on the Vistula issued by the Russian headquarters staff reveals nothing new, but confirms the account of the situation given in the Monitor cable and other despatches up to this time. It shows how the three weeks' fighting began with the repulse of the German offensive against Warsaw, resulting in the withdrawal of the Kaiser's forces north of the river Pilica. This river, as has been pointed out, protected for a time the left of the German armies operating on the middle Vistula, but ultimately the threat from the north caused the retreat of the Kaiser's forces, stubbornly fighting in the neighborhood of Kozenice and Ivangorod.

Retreat of Invading Army

This was followed by the retreat of the invading army from the region of Nowo Aleksandria and Sandomierz between Oct. 28 and Nov. 2, and on Nov. 5 the movement extended to the Austrians, who had been making a steady resistance on the San. It was on Oct. 20 that the Russians obtained their first advantage over the Germans in the neighborhood of Warsaw, the effect of which gradually extended southward, and between that date and Nov. 10 the Germans have retired from the Vistula to the Russo-German frontier, a distance of roughly 130 miles.

The Germans hoped to winter on the Vistula and to establish themselves so firmly there as to be able at least to send large reinforcements to their western front. They failed at this time at all events to make their position good in Russian Poland. They are receiving reinforcements from the western front, the Belgian authorities reporting the departure of large forces from Flanders eastward, and

the Russians the presence over against them of units previously fighting in the battle for the coast.

Detached Large Force

On the other hand, it has been reported that just before the repulse of the Austrians on the San the Germans had detached a large force, about 150,000 men, to assist in a final effort to crush the resistance of the Allies in the west.

There is no great alteration on the Flanders front at this writing, but the latest French and Belgian official communiques mention an important development which has been long waited. On nearly the whole of the front in Belgium, the French communiques states, "we have taken the offensive in our turn and advanced, notably in the district north of Mesines." There were reports that the Germans were bringing up reinforcements against Ypres, and the official statements indicate that at any rate large numbers of first line troops have taken their place in the firing line.

This advance of the Allies followed particularly violent German attacks with these fresh forces to the southeast of Ypres, attacks which the British army had a large share in defeating.

Allies Have Advanced

At almost all points between Dixmude and the river Lys the Allies are claiming to have advanced. The Germans also claim successes on the Belgian front, except along the Yser. In a battle line which fluctuates almost from hour to hour without ever greatly altering its general position both sides may be expected to claim successes.

The opening days of the fourth month of war have been marked by the capitulation of Tsing-tau, an event of some practical importance, owing to the fact that it releases the Japanese fleet for further service.

RED CROSS SOCIETY IN GERMANY PLANS INCREASED ACTION

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The central committee of the German Red Cross Society has decided to add three more departments to the already lengthy list of its many activities.

The first is a department for the care of prisoners of war, which will concern itself with the transmission of correspondence and so forth between German prisoners abroad and their families, and will undertake the same service for prisoners of war in Germany.

The second department will take over the supervision of those released from the military hospitals. The third will provide an employment bureau for soldiers discharged as incapable of further military service, with a view to finding these suitable and remunerative employment.

JOAN OF ARC STATUE AT LAGNY PROPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—A project, which has already received the recognition and approval of the Tsar of Russia, has been set afoot to erect a statue of Joan of Arc at Lagny to mark the closest point to Paris reached by General von Kluck's army.

The act of the Tsar in subscribing \$1,000 to the expenses of the scheme is regarded as especially thoughtful and gracious at a time like the present. It is probable that the plinth of the statue will bear medallions of General Joffre and General Gallieni, the governor of Paris. The scheme will remain in abeyance until the close of the war.

GREAT ADVANCES SEEN AS RESULT OF EUROPEAN WAR

Belgian Consul at Edinburgh Says International Understandings Will Be Forwarded

(Special to the Monitor)

HULL, England.—Speaking at Hull recently, Dr. Charles Sarolea, the Belgian consul at Edinburgh, whose book "The Anglo-German Problem" has attained such signal success, dealt with the question of the reconstruction of Belgium after the war.

Dr. Sarolea said there was the view of the business man concerning the great conflict in which Belgium was suffering in the cause of European freedom, just as there was the moral and political view. Proceeding, Dr. Sarolea said they were entering upon a new era. Pessimists told them war had shattered all civilization's most cherished illusions, and had made havoc with its political and moral ideals; but this was not his impression, for it seemed to him that, in the heroism of the war, the moral law had never been more triumphantly vindicated. He believed that, as a result of the war, there would be a great advance in the direction of international understandings.

In the reconstruction of Belgium, thousands of villages would have to be rebuilt, farms would have to be restocked, mills and industrial works would have to be set up again. In the past Belgium's industrial fabric had been built up with German material. One of the first necessities of Belgium, after peace was declared would be capital, and capital placed in Belgian industries would prove a magnificent investment.

He was one of those who believed, Dr. Sarolea said in conclusion, that sentiment, and especially political and patriotic sentiment, played a very large part in business, and sentiment would make the British task very much easier if they chose to exploit that admirable territory. The people of Great Britain, he added, had no idea of the implicit faith which the Belgians had in them.

BUTTER EXPORT FROM AUSTRALIA REPORTED LARGE

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—A total of 1412 boxes of butter were from Sept. 1 to 10 inspected in Victoria for ports beyond the Commonwealth, including 1382 boxes of butter in bulk weighing 32 tons, 30 boxes of butter in tins weighing 3 1/2 tons, and 100 tons of butter in tins weighing 4 1/2 tons, a total of 37 1/2 tons.

During the week ending Sept. 17, 6687 boxes weighing 203 tons were inspected, including 4345 boxes of butter in bulk, 100 of butter in tins, and 2252 of butter in tins. Of the butter inspected during the 10 days ending Sept. 10, 1262 boxes were destined for the United Kingdom, 20 for South Africa and 130 for eastern and other ports, while of the butter inspected during the week ending Sept. 17, 4254 boxes were destined for the United Kingdom, 91 for South Africa, and 2352 for eastern and other ports.

The actual exports during the first 10 days of September were 37 1/2 tons, 31 1/2 tons going to the United Kingdom and six to eastern and other ports. The whole of the 93 1/2 tons exported from Sept. 10 to 17 went to eastern and other ports.

NORWEGIAN INVENTS DRAINAGE MACHINE

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—Christian Nordby, a well known millowner in Norway, has constructed a practical machine for drainage, based on a new system. Agriculturists and planters have long felt the want of a simple and easily worked machine, and Mr. Nordby's invention according to many competent persons, has supplied this requirement.

EACH AUSTRALIAN SOLDIER PROVIDED WITH FULL OUTFIT

Two Uniforms, Greatcoat and Belts Are Chief Features of Equipment for Troops

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—According to an interesting article in the Age the Commonwealth clothing factory when it had completed its order for the equipment of the expeditionary force would have made up over 80,000 yards of material, chiefly khaki cloth.

The 600 employees of the factory had cheerfully given up all their time to making garments for the troops and worked from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. turning out by the thousands uniforms, greatcoats, and other garments and equipment for the Australian army. Naturally the factory was not able to cope with the whole of the requirements, but the resources of the establishment were being taken full advantage of by the government.

Heavy woolen material, it was mentioned, was being used in making up the clothing. Each man was provided with two uniforms and a greatcoat and in addition body belts made of several thicknesses of the best flannel were supplied by the factory to the number of 21,000. Each Australian soldier was also supplied from the factory with a "housewife," a composite bag containing needles, thread, buttons and a spare piece of material.

Another useful article forming part of the equipment was a canvas "hold all," designed as a package for soap, comb, brushes and so forth. The factory had supplied the following articles and garments to the troops: 5000 tunics, 3000 greatcoats, 7000 breeches (mounted), 5000 breeches (dismounted), 21,000 "housewives," 21,000 "hold alls," 20,000 field service caps and 21,000 body belts. The factory in which these articles were made is equipped with the latest labor saving devices. Each section of a garment is cut in hundreds by electric knives, and put together by electrically propelled machines, of which 350 are in use. The buttons are also mechanically attached. The factory is well organized and the work is of the highest standard.

ITALY SAID TO BE NOW MAKING ITS WAR MATERIALS

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy.—The Italian government, which had placed orders with various firms abroad for war material for the army and navy when war broke out, arranged to have the work executed by the factories in the country. At the rapid rate at which this work is being carried on it is expected that both branches of the service will shortly be fully equipped.

There have been some efforts on the part of agents, who it is believed represent the belligerent powers, to purchase manufactures of bronze, copper, lead or other metal, either as antiques or otherwise, that would not come under the heading of contraband. The officials at the frontiers, however, find excuses for detaining these shipments.

Much pressure has likewise been brought to bear on the authorities for some time past to permit the export of forage for horses, but this attempt has likewise failed.

FOOD SUPPLIES FOR BELGIUM ARE RUSHED THROUGH

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland.—The SS. Coblenz, which arrived at Rotterdam from London recently, brought for the use of the Belgians 2475 bags of wheat, 3856 bags of rice, 1883 bags of peas and 342 bags of beans, the unloading of which was at once undertaken.

In view of the pressing need of food at Brussels, the work was continued day and night, including Sunday and before sundown on that day the whole cargo was en route for Belgium. The whole quantity has been addressed to the United States legation at Brussels, which, together with the Brussels branch of the American commission for relief in Belgium, will organize the distribution.

At the moment of writing the second and third consignments are due to arrive at Rotterdam from London by the SS. Iris and Mars, the latter carrying 1000 tons of barley.

BRITISH MODIFY RULE ON PATENTS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A recent notice in the London Gazette referring to the proclamation regarding trading with hostile countries modifies the provisions of the license affecting patents dated Sept. 23. Under the new provisions persons in the United Kingdom are allowed to pay any fees necessary for obtaining the grant or renewal of patents, or for obtaining the registration of designs or trade marks, or the renewal of such registration in a hostile country, also to pay on behalf of a citizen of a hostile country any fees payable in the United Kingdom on application for, or renewal of, the grant of a patent, or on application for the registration of designs or trade marks or the renewal of such registration.

BRITISH SEEK DESTINATIONS UPON EXPORTS

Proclamation Says Declarations Will Be Required Until Further Notices on Shipments to Certain Places in Europe

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A supplement to the London Gazette was issued recently directing the attention of importers and exporters to the provisions of the proclamation of Sept. 9 in regard to trading with neutral countries. Declarations of ultimate destination made by responsible persons will in future be required in respect to all exports to certain places in Europe and ports in the Mediterranean and Black seas and certificates of origin in respect of certain imports from countries in Europe.

The notice states that with a view to preventing breaches of the proclamation of Sept. 9 it is notified that the commissioners in his Majesty's customs and excise have been authorized to require certificates of origin, or declarations of ultimate destination respectively, to be presented in respect of all goods, wares, or merchandise imported into or exported from the United Kingdom in trade with any foreign place in Europe or on the Mediterranean or Black sea with the exception of those situated in Russia, Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal.

Declarations of ultimate destination will consequently be required until further notice, in respect to all imports, without regard to value of consignments, to all the places referred to above.

Certificates of Origin

For the present, however, certificates of origin will not be required in respect of imports of foodstuffs, of timber of any kind, including pit props, strawboard, wood pulp, iron ore, granite, ear or carbide of calcium, or in respect of any imports from places other than those situated in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, or in respect of individual consignments not exceeding £25 in value. Goods imported from the foregoing mentioned places, except as provided above, unaccompanied by certificate of origin will be detained by the commissioners of customs and excise until the requisite certificates are produced.

The commissioners are, however, authorized in such cases, and at their discretion, to allow delivery of the goods on the security of a deposit or of a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods with a view to the production of the necessary certificates within a prescribed period, provided that they see no reason for suspecting that the goods emanate from a hostile country. Goods, wares and merchandise sought to be exported to any places in Europe or on the Mediterranean or Black seas, with the exception of those situated in Russia, Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal, will not be allowed to be shipped until declarations of ultimate destination in the form prescribed have been lodged with the proper customs authority.

Single Declaration

A single declaration of ultimate destination may be used to cover any number of consignments by the same exporter from the same port by the same ship at the same time. Declarations of ultimate destination must be made by the actual exporter, or by some responsible representative of the actual exporter, or in the case of a limited company by a director, secretary, manager, or other responsible officer, having a personal and first hand knowledge of the inquiries made and of the facts stated in the declaration.

Carrying agents are not regarded as competent to make the declaration. The following goods will be exempt from these requirements: (a) goods imported under license; (b) goods shipped for the United Kingdom on or before Nov. 19 and hitherto exempted, and (c) goods in respect of which customs export entries have been accepted before the publication of the above notice on Nov. 7.

FEW CHANGES ARE MADE IN THE BRITISH ELECTIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The efforts which were made to avoid contested municipal elections in England and Wales were generally successful, but in a few cases contests occurred. At Portsmouth, two retiring councillors, both Labor men, were defeated, one of them being a prospective Parliamentary Labor candidate for Portsmouth.

Two Labor candidates at Bury would not consent to the arrangement proposed, and being opposed by coalition candidates of other parties, were defeated. At Northampton, the controversy arising out of the fact that Mr. Gottschalk, the manager of the Northampton municipal tramways, was a German, led to six candidates, opposed to his retention as manager, being nominated.

The town council, however, decided to ask Mr. Gottschalk to resign on payment of £300 in lieu of notice, and five candidates thereupon withdrew. The sixth candidate, W. Smith, went to the polls and defeated the retiring member by a majority of 207 at a poll of only 45 per cent of the electors.

FRENCH ACADEMY HOLDS A SESSION

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The French Academy held an interesting session recently which was presided over by Marcel Prevost in military uniform. News of absent Academicians was given by M. Lamy, the permanent secretary, and a letter from Georges de Porto Riche, announcing his candidature to the vacant seat in the Academy, was placed before the members.

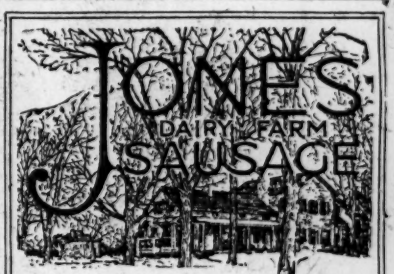
Among those present were MM. Frederic Masson, Maurice Donnay, Jean Richepin, Paul Hervieu, Henri de Regnier, Marquis de Segur, Pierre Loti, Ernest Lavisse, Denys Cochin, Comte d'Haussonville, Rene Doumic, Emile Boutroux, Francis Charras, Gabriel Hanotaux and Henri Lavedan.

The interesting announcement of the reappearance of the Revue de Paris in the course of the month was made to a representative of the Temps by Marcel Prevost.

LIGHTS REMOVED ON SCANDINAVIAN COAST

(Special to the Monitor)

BORDEAUX, France.—The Temps special correspondent in Stockholm states that the lighthouses and lighted floats on the southern and western coasts of Sweden have been provisionally extinguished; with the exception of the lighthouses of Malmoe and Helsingborg, opposite the Danish coast, the lighthouse of Trelleborg and the lighted floats and lighthouses at the entrance of this port. From Copenhagen the announcement is made that the Stockholm lighthouse has been extinguished and the lightship at Drogden provisionally removed.



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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

JAPANESE PLANS TO MEET THE EXPENSES OF WAR ARE ANALYZED IN TOKIO PAPER

After Extraordinary Disbursement Necessary It Is Found Balance at Disposal of Government at End of Fiscal Year Will Be No More Than 20,000,000 Yen

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKYO, Japan.—In a recent issue the Japanese Times gives a digest of a detailed statement issued by the government of the actual result of the revenue and expenditure for the last fiscal year. No small part of the interest attaching to this statement lies in the fact that it is upon the balance it shows in the treasury that the government is depending to meet the expenditure involved by the war.

According to the statement the actual revenue last year came to 721,975,000 yen, of which 575,427,000 yen was for ordinary revenue and 146,547,000 yen for extraordinary, while the ordinary expenditure amounted to 415,635,000 yen and the extraordinary to 157,998,000 yen, thus bringing up the whole result to 573,633,000 yen. The balance, amounting to 148,342,000 yen, thus stands in favor of revenue.

This is the "balance in the treasury" from which the government is to meet the war expenditure. As expenditures for collection, however, 18,000,000 yen is, according to the statement, to be laid out, thus making the net balance 130,342,000 yen.

Excess Over Estimates

The excess of the actual result of revenue over the estimates amounts to 127,000,000 yen, the estimates being 594,000,000 yen, while the actual result amounts to 721,000,000 yen. The best part of the excess is in the extraordinary revenue accounts, amounting to 85,000,000 yen and the excessive revenue in the ordinary revenue accounts is limited to 42,000,000 yen. The excess in the latter item of revenue, as is well known, is the natural increase and not the result of any miscalculation or sudden cropping up of unexpected events.

The details shown below testify to the startling progress of the national activities reflected in the government's increased revenue.

Classes of revenue	Actual result	Estimate	Rise or fall
Taxes	309,179	308,345	834
Stamp revenue	30,820	29,071	1,749
Gains from State enterprises and properties	149,011	140,034	8,977
Total	549,010	506,048	42,962

Expenditures for Year

Turning to the expenditure for last year, the actual result is seen to be short of the estimates by 25,000,000 yen, the whole amount actually employed

coming to 573,000,000 yen, while the estimates stand at 598,000,000 yen. The shortage in the actual result is shown to be rather large this year. According to the statement the funds left unexpended on account of the delay in the prosecution of state works, which are recorded in the statement of treasury accounts every year are seen to be comparatively small this year, being limited to 4,500,000 yen.

In the budget estimates for the present fiscal year an excess in the revenue over the expenditure is estimated by the government at 14,000,000 yen, as the detailed statement by the government shows.

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1914-15

Ordinary revenue accounts	534,075,202
Extraordinary revenue accounts	43,305,457
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1914-15	
Ordinary expenditure	414,635,071
Extraordinary expenditure	145,077,527
Extraordinary war expenditure	3,000,000
Balance	14,000,000

Will Have 144,000,000 Yen

As will be seen from the statement the government will have something like 144,000,000 yen at its disposal during the next months in framing the financial program. From this balance war expenses and other extraordinary outlays, which include the following:

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES TO BE MET FROM THE BALANCE IN THE TREASURY	Yen
Naval replenishment expenses	6,320,000
War expenses already paid	12,310,000
War expenses to be paid	53,000,000
Accommodation to the state railways	14,000,000
Additional to waterway repair works	3,000,000
Subsidies to harbor and water works	400,000
Transference to the Taiwan government as compensation for the appropriation of sugar consumption	3,000,000

Besides, the government will have to meet other minor expenses to the amount of 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 yen during the next few months.

This reduced the balance at the disposal of the government at the end of the present fiscal year will be no more than 20,000,000 yen. In consequence the nation must be contented with the heavy burden now borne, for some time to come while the government must undertake a more thorough economy of state expenditure or else abandon the policy framed in the beginning of the tenure of office to some extent.



Cover of the menu used at Guildhall banquet in London

ALLIES PRAISED AT BANQUET IN THE GUILDHALL

Arthur J. Balfour, Lord Kitchener, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Asquith and M. Cambon Deliver Addresses at Noted Meeting

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—Some striking speeches were delivered at the recent annual Guildhall banquet, an event of unusual historic importance. Mr. Asquith, Mr. Churchill, Lord Kitchener were all warmly cheered at the ceremonial reception preceding the banquet, but the warmest welcome was given to the diplomatic representatives of Britain's allies, Russia, France, Serbia and above all Belgium, the whole company rising to greet Comte de Lalauze who entered the library almost immediately after the Russian and French ambassadors.

In giving the toast of "Our Allies," A. J. Balfour said they were living in times of war for which there was no precedent or parallel in recorded history. Referring to the Japanese success at Tsingtao he said they had shown all the courage, enterprise, organization which had always distinguished them. Their allies in the east were the first to reach conclusively and finally the objective for which they had striven, and it was an encouragement to those who were still fighting in Europe.

Tribute Paid Russians

Paying a tribute to the Russians, Mr. Balfour said that the Russian soldier had throughout all ages shown himself a splendid and dogged fighter, a man of boundless courage not to be broken by any attack or broken by any reverse, but to some it had come as a surprise that in addition to these great and fundamental military qualities, their ally had shown powers of organization, powers of bringing together his vast hosts into one carefully organized and coherent body of attack, and that these vast forces should have been controlled by one who, speaking as a layman, appeared to him to stand out among the great generals of history as one who would have immortal fame not only as an organizer, but as a great strategist.

The Allies, Mr. Balfour said, had behind them the finest moral influences of the civilized world; they had on their side the forces of human courage and endurance. And above all, they had the consciousness, Mr. Balfour continued, that the success of their arms was inextricably bound up with the sacredness of international law and the rights of international freedom.

In reply M. Cambon spoke in French and said the Allies were fighting for European civilization. "In this war," M. Cambon concluded, "we remain true to our ideal of humanity and liberty, and in this ideal we have a source of moral energy which will enable us to master the material forces massed against us."

Lord Kitchener and Mr. Churchill replied for the army and navy respectively to the toast of the services. Speaking of the curious and novel conditions of modern naval warfare, Mr. Churchill said the British fleet had a task to discharge overwhelmingly greater and more difficult than that which the Germans were called upon to undertake. The British people, he said, had taken as their motto "business as usual" during alterations to the map of Europe, and they expected the navy, on which they had lavished so much care and expense, to make that good.

Effects Hard to Measure

It was difficult to measure the full effects of naval pressure in the early days of the war. The punishment they received was clear and definite; the punishment they gave was very often not seen, and even when seen could not be measured. The economic stringency resulting from a naval blockade required time, if it was to reach its full effectiveness. They were only looking at it in the third month. At the end of nearly 100 days of war the navy was actually and relatively stronger than it was on the day war was declared, Mr. Churchill said, and it was stronger more particularly in those branches of the service which, as all the circumstances of modern war proved, exercised most powerful influence upon the struggle.

In the course of his speech Lord Kitchener spoke of General Joffre as not only a great military leader but a great man under whose direction they might confidently rely on the ultimate success of the allied forces in the western theater of war. The introduction of elaborate destructive machinery with which their opponents had so carefully and amply supplied themselves had been the subject of much eulogy on the part of military critics; but it must be remembered that, in the matter of preparation, those who fix beforehand the date of war have a considerable advantage over their neighbors; so far as they were concerned, Lord Kitchener said, the Allies were open to no similar suspicion.

Armament Development

This development of armaments had modified the application of the old elements of strategy and tactics and reduced the present warfare to something approaching to siege operations. Their losses in the trenches had been severe; but such casualties, far from deterring the British nation from seeing the matter through, would act rather as an incentive to British manhood to prepare themselves to take the places in the trenches of those who had fallen.

Replying to the toast of His Majesty's ministers, Mr. Asquith said that this was the seventh year in succession it had been his privilege as the head of the government to respond to the toast. On the first of these occasions in the month of November, 1908, the European situation presented two new features, startling and arresting at the moment, and the true significance of both of which it had been left to time to unfold, namely the formal annexation by Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the sudden emergence in the Ottoman empire of the party of the Young Turks.

After six years' experience they had reluctantly to admit, Mr. Asquith said, that the Young Turks had reproduced the vices without either the vigor or the versatility of the old regime. The statesmen of that unhappy party, he said, sharply divided in opinion, vacillating in council from day to day, had allowed their true interests to be undermined. They were tempted to one futile outrage after another—the lawless bombardment of a Russian open port, and so on—until the Allies, who had withstood a protracted series of slouts and veiled menaces, were compelled to yield to the logic of facts and to recognize Turkey as an open enemy. It was not the Turkish people, but the Ottoman government that had drawn the sword, Mr. Asquith said.

Going on to deal with the financial and other measures of the government, Mr. Asquith said he had thought it well to recount these practical if prosaic measures which the government had taken at home. The truth was that, apart from their darkened streets by night and the preponderance of khaki-clad men by day, there was little abnormal in the external conditions of their national daily life. The Allies would not sheath the sword, Mr. Asquith said, until Belgium recovered in full measure all and more than all she had sacrificed; until France was adequately secured against the menace of aggression, and until the smaller nationalities of Europe were placed on an unassailable foundation.

CENSORSHIP OF FRENCH PRESS IS CRITICIZED

Complaints Made From Many Quarters Finally Result in Statement From Minister Which Gives Little Satisfaction

(By a Monitor special correspondent)

PARIS, France—Various complaints have been heard in France as to the rigorous censorship established over the press of the country. So rigorous indeed has this been that it has rendered the press barren almost to mediocrity. The treatment of the censor which, at the beginning of the war was submitted to almost without a murmur, as a temporary measure, at the end of three months remains almost as rigid as it was at the commencement.

Although it would not perhaps be wise to discuss at present in too great detail some of the complaints that are leveled against the censorship, there are one or two instances that give some idea of the extent to which this office fulfills its functions.

Why the London Times should in the early days of the war be prevented from finding its way into France of all countries, through the action of the French censor, is a question nobody has as yet been able to answer. Another severe press restriction is that imposed upon J. Clemenceau, whose patriotism no one questions. His eminence as an experienced statesman is also unquestioned, and yet for drawing public attention to incompetent administration of the ambulance arrangements, his newspaper was suspended.

Few Newspapers Escape

During the last three months there has hardly been a single newspaper in Paris, not excluding the Temps itself, which has not daily borne evidence of arbitrary influence on the part of the censor, with regard to events of public interest.

A short time ago the minister of the interior received a deputation from the Paris press, including John Dupuy, and M. Meyer, who urged upon M. Malvy the absolute necessity for some relaxation of the tightness of the regulations, but all they achieved was a promise that the matter should be considered.

This was followed up by a formal request made to M. Millerand, the minister of war, by a delegation of the press, that he would be good enough at least to define precisely and extend if possible the scope given to the censor, M. Millerand's reply which has lately been made public, undoubtedly shows a measure of goodwill in dealing with what must be recognized as a very delicate matter, but it entirely fails to give satisfaction as regards the details of the question.

The minister, however, goes so far as to concede that telegrams whose text the censor has allowed to pass into the hands of any agency or newspaper, may be reproduced, but he makes a reservation as to "exceptional circumstances." In the same manner the publication of official English communications is not to be deferred, except in case of "doubt as to their authenticity," for experience, he says, has proved the utility of such caution.

Entitled to Authority

A somewhat more appreciable concession is that "the newspapers are now entitled to know upon what authority the suppression of an article or information is demanded." Finally, with regard to political matters, M. Malvy has given "instructions to the prefects to deal only with those articles which attack members of the government to the point of depriving them of the public and of depriving them of the authority necessary for the fulfillment of their functions." The ordinary right to information, control, and criticism remains intact.

It now remains to see how this new order will be carried out. The press go so far as to ask that they shall not be deprived of any news which is calculated to give poise and confidence to public opinion. Nothing, they say, can, for instance, be lost by giving, at the time of their occurring, any information of such incidents as will justly bring credit upon the French army.

SOUTH SCOTLAND WOOLEN TRADE REPORTED BUSY

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—All the tweed manufacturers of the border district are busy with government contracts, and during the last few weeks orders have been coming to hand more freely both for the home and American markets.

Wools are still firm in price, the finer and medium crossbreds showing the largest increase, these being especially in demand for military cloths. Spinners are overwhelmed with work, and they cannot get workers for day and night shifts, as so many are serving with the colors.

Dyers are similarly placed and are, moreover, confronted with a shortage of dyestuffs which were procured principally from Germany. British substitutes equally as good are, however, being manufactured. The hosiery factories are busily employed with orders for the troops, whilst orders through the usual business channels are increasing.



(Copyright by Miles & Kaye)

Sir Charles Johnston, the new lord mayor of London

TROOPS FROM OVERSEAS SEEN IN LONDON EVENT

Procession in Lord Mayor's Show Representative of Citizen Forces of the Empire

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In recent years it has frequently been proposed that the annual Lord Mayor's Show should be dispensed with as out of keeping with the modern spirit however suitable it may have been to the London of the past. The most recent "show" however had a wholly present day importance and as a consequence the streets were crowded for the occasion as they have not been crowded on Nov. 9 for many years.

The lord mayor's procession of the present occasion consisted, as mentioned in Monitor cable despatches, mainly of a procession of troops thoroughly representative of the citizen forces of the empire including as it did detachments of the Honourable Artillery Company, the City of London Yeomanry, the County of London Yeomanry, the London Rifle Brigade, the London Scottish, the British Red Cross Society, and other units. In the procession also were men of the Royal Naval Division and boys from the training ship Warspite.

What gave the procession unusual interest to the Londoner, however, was the presence in it of troops from the overseas dominions, Canada, New Zealand, Newfoundland, while King Edward's Horse, which supplied troop escorts for the chief magistrate and others, consists mainly of Australians and South Africans. All received a cordial welcome on their first appearance in the lord mayor's procession.

In the course of the ceremony at the law courts where the lord mayor, Sir Charles Johnston, was presented to a bench consisting of the lord chief justice, Mr. Justice Coleridge, and Mr. Justice Horridge, the lord chief justice said they were in the midst of a great war forced upon them by their determination to uphold and safeguard their national interests, of which the highest was their national honor. When the call came to the nation the city, in accordance with its ancient tradition, responded swiftly and admirably, but much remained to be done.

In the city they had rightly recognized that it was in the carrying out of their daily life that they could best serve their country. In their courts they had to remember that during this trying time reason must not capitulate to passion; however patriotic, and that justice must continue to be administered wisely, temperately, dispassionately, and according to law. He was convinced whenever the lord mayor presided he would take care that that would not be forgotten.

ONE THOUSAND TONS OF FOODS SENT TO BELGIUM

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—It is stated with regard to the sending of 1000 tons of foodstuffs by the British government to the Belgian population that these foodstuffs consist of 600 tons of wheat, 300 tons of rice, 75 tons of peas and 25 tons of beans.

Captain Lucey, a former officer in the United States army, assisted by a staff of helpers, has been appointed by the relief committee to await the cargo which has been placed under the protection of the United States and Spanish ministers in Brussels. The food will be distributed in those Belgian districts where it is most needed.

CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE IN EDINBURGH

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The first of a series of concerts specially organized during the last few years for young people, recently took place in Edinburgh. These concerts aim at developing a taste and appreciation for music amongst school boys and girls attending the secondary educational institutions in the city, and also of providing an opportunity of hearing good music of a less advanced nature than that which ordinarily finds a place on concert programs. The concerts are increasingly popular.

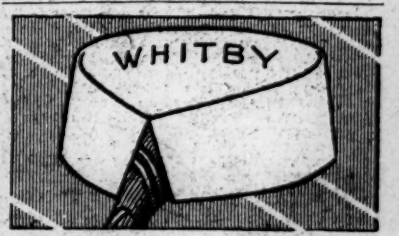


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TOY MAKING AS VILLAGE INDUSTRY URGED IN ENGLAND

Letter to Press Calls Attention to Great Possibilities in Work and Small Capital Needed

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A letter has been sent to the press, signed by H. G. Chancellor, chairman; D. S. Waterlow, treasurer; W. Pett Ridge, vice-chairman; Lloyd George, T. G. Ticker, Edmunds' Sears and A. C. North, joint honorary secretaries, of the British Toy Association, with reference to toy making as a village industry.

The letter says that as a means of stimulating village life and retaining there a portion of the young people who otherwise automatically migrate to the towns, with consequences nationally and in other ways bad, the signatories wish to draw attention to the great possibilities which repose in toy making as a village industry. Many facts can be given to show its suitability for this purpose, among which are the following:

1. It has flourished for years as a rural industry in Germany and Austria.
 2. Many materials required are obtainable practically without outlay in the country districts, such as feathers, narrow wood timber from the woods, certain grasses, quills, pine cones, burrs, wool, hair, rabbit fur, waste material from carpenters' shops, and so forth.
 3. It can be established with a relatively small outlay in plant.
- With a properly organized cooperative plan, providing for training, sale of products, and proper financial arrangements, all of which matters are being dealt with by the British Toy Association, toy making is capable of causing a great renewal in village life. As an association, the signatories are ready to assist those interested in this matter with advice and help in the organization and equipment of cooperative toy making.

ABOUKIR'S CAPTAIN GOES TO ILLUSTRIOUS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Capt. J. E. Drummond who was in command of the armored cruiser Aboukir when she was torpedoed by a German submarine on Sept. 22, in the North sea has assumed command of the battleship Illustrious, rendered vacant by the appointment of Capt. B. M. Chambers to the armored cruiser Roxburgh.

DUTCH EAST INDIES MAY RAISE FUNDS BY THE RAILWAYS

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—In the course of the debates on the estimates of the Dutch East Indies, the colonial minister said that the Dutch Indies was a country in process of full and vigorous development, and should at the present historical moment make her influence felt, both at home and abroad. The question which required attention, however, was how the financial difficulties which might be expected in the near future were to be met.

The minister has stated that he will not resort to an increase in taxation; neither will he hear of extraordinary economic measures; while a plan for a Netherlands Indian loan has had to be abandoned on account of the war. An idea is being considered for raising money by converting the state railway system into a joint stock company.

RULES IN EFFECT FOR TRAFALGAR SQUARE MEETINGS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The new regulations for public meetings in Trafalgar square as framed by Lord Emmott, first commissioner of works, came into force on Nov. 1 superseding the regulations of Oct. 26, 1892. The new rules provide that meetings may only be held between 2 p. m. and sunset on Saturdays or between sunrise and sunset on bank holidays and Sundays. Four days' written notice of a meeting must be given to the commissioner of police. Speeches may be delivered only from the places authorized for the purpose. Not more than one meeting will be allowed on the same day.

NEW ZEALAND WILL VOTE ON PROHIBITION

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand—The general elections take place early in December and a vigorous contest is expected between the prohibitionist party and those connected with the sale of intoxicants. To secure national prohibition or local restriction of licenses, the prohibitionists have to poll 60 per cent or three fifths of the total number of votes recorded.

LARGE PREMIUMS ANNOUNCED FOR OCEAN CHARTERS

Contracts Reported as High as \$44,000 a Month to Vessel Taking Freight and Horses to Ports of Europe

Steamships capable of making the transatlantic crossing with freight and horses are being chartered at large premiums, according to reports, as a result of conditions abroad.

One of the fleet of the American-Hawaiian line, supposed to be the steamer Missourian, has been chartered at the rate of \$44,000 a month, it is asserted, to make three voyages to Europe with horses. It is understood that the horses will be debarked in France, at some port on the Bay of Biscay. Furthermore, the charterers of the vessel are to pay all war risks and insurance on both the vessel and its cargo.

Another high rate has been received by the steamer Pathfinder, recently under charter by the New York & Porto Rico Steamship Company. The vessel is to carry cargo to Europe and its owners will receive \$18,500 per month premium. This is an advance of just 150 per cent over the rate at which the Pathfinder has been chartered recently, namely \$7000. The vessel's charter recently expired, leaving the craft available to fill in on the European route where the demand for ocean tonnage is so great that there appear to be too few ships to meet it.

Rates for carrying horses to Europe also have soared remarkably in the past few weeks. Current rates from ports on the Atlantic seaboard are \$60 per head. From gulf ports carriers receive as high as \$75 per head. These figures nearly equal the tariffs for comfortable passenger accommodations on steamers bound to Europe.

CANADIAN PACIFIC R. R. LAUNCHES NEW OCEAN LINER

The fourth vessel to be launched this year for the Canadian Pacific railway is the steamer Metagama, sister ship to the new Missanabie, according to notice received here. The Metagama took its initial dip Nov. 20 at the yards of Barclay Currie & Co. at Glasgow. It was named by Lady Biles, wife of Sir John Harvard Biles, designer for the British admiralty.

With a length of 520 feet and breadth of 64 feet the Metagama has accommodations for 520 cabin and 1200 steerage passengers. About 6000 tons of cargo can be carried.

The vessel will have a speed of 15½ knots. It has six steel decks with watertight doors and bulkheads controlled from the bridge. Passenger decks are 41 feet wide. A refrigerating plant is included in the equipment. Heat and ventilation is furnished by thermo tank and critical systems.

THEATER NEWS

"Seven Keys to Baldpate," a melodramatic farce by George M. Cohan, is to be an early offering at the Tremont theater, Boston.

Ben Greet is planning a spring revival of "Everyman" with a superior cast.

Winthrop Ames is planning to bring members of the Comedie Francaise, including Mme. Bartet, to America for benefit performances.

The opening of the "Garden of Paradise" at the Park theater, New York, has been postponed until Saturday evening to give time for more scenic rehearsals. The equipment is bulkier than that of the "Garden of Allah."

Montgomery & Stone are to play "Chin-Chin" all next summer in San Francisco.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON—The Spotters, 8:15, continuous.
BOSTON OPERA—The Phantom of the Opera, 8:15.
CASTLE—Too Much Johnson, 8:15.
CORT—The Girl of the Year, 8:15.
COLONIAL—Julian Eltinge, 8:15.
KELLY'S—Vanderbilt, 8:15.
MAJESTIC—Sam Bernard, 8:15.
MODERN—Motion pictures.
PLYMOUTH—Cyril Maude, 8:15.
TREMONT—The Yellow Ticket, 8:15.
WILBUR—William Hodge, 8:15.

NEW YORK
ASTOR—"The Miracle Man," 8:20.
BELASCO—"The Phantom of the Opera," 8:15.
CANDLER—"On Trial," 8:15.
COHAN—"It Pays to Advertise," 8:15.
COMEDY—"Mr. Topsy," 8:15.
DAILY—"The Girl of the Year," 8:15.
EMPIRE—"The Girl of the Year," 8:15.
ELLIOTT—"William Faversham," 8:15.
FORTH—"The Girl of the Year," 8:15.
GAIETY—"Ruth Chatterton," 8:15.
GLOBE—"Montgomery & Stone," 8:15.
HARRIS—"The Girl of the Year," 8:15.
HIPPODROME—"Military Spectacle," 8:15.
HUDSON—"The Big Idea," 8:15.
IRVING PLACE—"German Repertoire," 8:15.
LIBERTY—"Phyllis Nelson-Terry," 8:15.
LYRIC—"The Girl of the Year," 8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Girl of the Year," 8:15.
LUXUM—"The Girl of the Year," 8:15.
MANHATTAN—"The Girl of the Year," 8:15.
NEW YORK—"The Girl of the Year," 8:15.
PLAYHOUSE—"The Girl of the Year," 8:15.
SHUBERT—"The Girl of the Year," 8:15.
STANDARD—"The Girl of the Year," 8:15.
WALLACK—"The Girl of the Year," 8:15.

CHICAGO
BLACKSTONE—"The Girl of the Year," 8:15.
CORT—"The Girl of the Year," 8:15.
FINE ARTS—"The Girl of the Year," 8:15.
GARRICK—"The Girl of the Year," 8:15.
GRAND—"The Girl of the Year," 8:15.
LA SALLE—"The Girl of the Year," 8:15.
OLYMPIC—"The Girl of the Year," 8:15.
POWERS—"The Girl of the Year," 8:15.
PRINCESS—"The Girl of the Year," 8:15.



Bronze statue erected to Franklin Pierce, fourteenth President of United States, at Concord, N. H.

HUNDRED WORKS BY BOSTON ARTISTS GOING TO 1915 FAIR

About 100 paintings by artists of Boston and vicinity have been accepted by the jury acting for the San Francisco exposition. The jury met in Copley hall to view the pictures. Among the paintings that are to be sent to the exposition art gallery are works by Charles Aiken, Charles C. Allen, S. Bertis Baker, Louise V. Brumback, Albert Prentice Botton, Adelaide Cole Chase, Joseph B. Davoll, F. Usher DeVoll, John J. Enneking, Charles E. Heil, Charles Hopkinson, F. M. Lamb, Philip Little, Margaret Patterson, Albert A. Schmidt, Henry B. Selden, G. B. Troccoli, Ross Turner, Harold B. Warren, John Wright.

Doll & Richards, Boston agents for the art department of the exposition, have had charge of the pictures. With the pictures accepted by the jury and about an equal number of invited works, Doll & Richards are shipping from their own collection nine Winslow Homers and one of LaFarge's important early Newport landscapes, as loans to the exhibition.

Foreign Pictures in Pittsburgh
PITTSBURGH—John W. Beatty, director of the department of fine arts, Carnegie Institute, announces that a

B. & M. MUST TAKE MILEAGE PETITION TO STATE COURTS

Federal Judges Decide That Road Should First Ask Injunction Proceedings There

CONCORD, N. H.—Judge Edgar Aldrich of the United States district court today handed down a decision on the petition of the Boston & Maine railroad asking for an injunction preventing the public service commission of New Hampshire from enforcing the 2-cent mileage statute. The court held that inasmuch as the railroad instituted its action for release in the public service commission of the state it must exhaust all means for remedy in the state courts before appealing to the United States court for relief. For that reason Judge Aldrich ordered that the petition be held in abeyance pending the result of the case in the state courts.

New Hampshire is the only state in New England putting a limit of 2 cents per mile on railroad fares. Judge Aldrich was aided in his decision by Circuit Court Judges Dodge and Bingham.

The case will be taken to the state supreme court which will judge on the constitutionality of the 2-cent law which the railroad claims is unconstitutional.

CAPTURED STEAMER DUE

Sailing from Calcutta and Colombo, the British steamer Kabinga, Captain Robinson, is due here. When the Kabinga was captured, Captain von Muller of the Emden, presented the steamer to Mrs. Robinson, wife of the skipper. The Kabinga brings a valuable cargo of gumies, hides, etc.

number of pictures that were shown in the Eighteenth Annual International Exhibition have been returned to Carnegie Institute to be kept in safety during the war in Europe. An exhibition of these pictures opened on Nov. 24 to continue indefinitely. The French pictures were recovered at Havre as it was reported that it was impossible to send the pictures to Paris for distribution to the artists and owners without delay for an indefinite period.

The Italian pictures were returned to Pittsburgh from Hoboken, where they had been laden on the Princess Irene, a vessel flying the German flag and remaining in the port of New York. Besides these 24 pictures that did not reach their French and Italian destinations, there is also a second consignment of 39 pictures that was seized by the British on its way to Hamburg and taken to Falmouth. Carnegie Institute obtained the return of this consignment from the British prize court, and when released by the United States custom house the pictures from Germany, Russia, Norway and Sweden will also be hung once more on the walls of the galleries of the Carnegie Institute, on a date that will be announced later.

TRANSFERS MADE TO RESTORE CITY FUNDS DEPLETED

Biggest Shift in Finances Is From the Reserve Fund to the Overseers of the Poor

Transfers of money to different funds that have fallen short of their appropriations were made by Mayor Curley today. He transferred from the reserve fund to the hospital department \$15,000 and the steamer Monitor \$8000 for repair work; to the overseers of the poor, \$40,000; law department, \$500; assessing department, \$14,000.

The mayor says that improvements devised in the way of automatic registering machines will probably reduce the appropriation from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year.

To the Suffolk county jail for the installation of electric lights through the building \$8000; from the parental school fund \$3000 and the house of correction \$5000 (reserve fund) and \$20,000 from the manufacturing plant to make heating improvements.

CAMPAIGN BEGUN ON ROOF SIGNS

Seeking information as to all roof advertising signs in the district under the jurisdiction of John Grady, fire commissioner of Boston, John A. O'Keefe, fire prevention commissioner today sent him a communication and asked him to have all the fire chiefs throughout the city report upon these signs. Facts as to their construction are also asked. Objection is made to them because they interfere with the work of the firemen.

STATUE OF PIERCE IS MODELED ON CLASSICAL LINES

CONCORD, N. H.—Ceremonies attending the unveiling of the statue of Franklin Pierce which is of bronze and granite and cost \$15,000 attracted many to this city. The sculptor was H. Augustus Lukeman of New York city. The design of the monument is Greek and takes the form of an exedra, with two steps leading from the sidewalk to a platform of vitrified brick laid in herringbone form. The base proper is 6 feet in height and the statue 7½ feet.

The monument measures 35 feet in length by 12 in depth. It is located south of the memorial arch facing the main street. The statue is a striking likeness of New Hampshire's only President. On four sides of the die are inscriptions.

PAUL DRAPER IN A SONG RECITAL AT JORDAN HALL

JORDAN HALL—Paul Draper, tenor singer, in song recital Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 25; E. Romyne, Simmons at the piano. The program: "Gesänge des Harpers" (Goethe), Schubert; "Dichterliebe" (Heine), Schumann; "An Kleine Maedchen" (Christkindleins Wiegenlied), "Bestimmung," "Einsiedel," Karol Szymanowski.

Before Mr. Draper's recital the chief interest in the program centered in the group of four songs by Szymanowski. Only one of these, "Einsiedel," had been heard in Boston, Miss Maggie Teyte offering it on one of her programs last season. After the recital one found the great impression had been made by the "Dichterliebe" cycle, and that not because of the compelling quality of the music, nor the beauty of the singer's voice, but by his sheer artistry and his understanding of the poet's feelings. It seemed as though all through the cycle Mr. Draper was thinking more of the words of Heine than the music of Schumann.

It is fitting that this cycle should be sung by a young man, one with a poetic outlook preferably. Later on, having accumulated experience and acquired wisdom of another sort, his instinct would be to approach these bits of pure romance from another angle of vision, and thus neither Schumann nor Heine would receive his proper interpretation. Mr. Draper is a singer of charm. This is not due to his voice, which lacks that quality called sympathetic, and at times sounds more baritone than tenor, but to his manner of song. This comes from his thorough appreciation of the song he is singing. In turn this is due to his feeling not only for the music but the words as well, so that his effort is to express the song as a whole, which is as it should be, for this striving indicates the true artist.

Mr. Draper did much for Szymanowski. It is doubtful if these songs would have made a favorable impression if sung by an artist of less conscientious interpretive skill. Of the four the "Christkindleins Wiegenlied" formed an atmosphere of its own and this one suspects was due more to Mr. Draper than to the composer.

NEUTRAL OCEAN ZONES OFF THE AMERICAS URGED

Diplomats Approach United States With Plans to Prevent European Warships Coming to Western Hemisphere Waters

WASHINGTON—The United States government has been asked by the principal nations of South America to join with them in negotiations with the belligerent powers of Europe to secure the exclusion of all belligerent warships from the waters of the two Americas and safeguard the trade between Pan-American countries.

Argentina, Chile, Peru and Uruguay have laid their proposals before the Washington government, while the Brazilian government is considering the advisability of taking a similar step.

Virtually all the Central and South American nations have been circled by some of the principal nations, resulting in a series of diplomatic conferences in Washington and the capitals of South America, which are now in progress.

While the proposals differ, they all seek to restore trade between North and South America, now practically stopped by the European war; also remove possible causes of serious friction between the countries of this hemisphere and the European belligerents on questions of neutrality.

No country which has made proposals is committed to any particular plan, but all seek the cooperation of the United States. The various plans thus far formally communicated to the United States are as follows:

1—The establishment of neutral zones on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of North and South America, within which the belligerents shall be asked to agree not to engage in hostilities or interfere with commercial vessels. A meridian would be designated as the limit in each case.

2—A general conference of diplomatic representatives and commercial delegates of all the countries on this hemisphere, with power to vote on steps which can be taken to protect and restore Pan-American trade.

3—The appointment by the Pan-American Union of a commission to recommend steps that would remove danger to Pan-American trade.

4—Prohibition by all nations of the two Americas of the privilege hitherto exercised by belligerents of coaling in neutral ports, or the issuance of only a sufficient quantity of coal to enable a belligerent vessel to reach the nearest port of another country.

It is understood Great Britain is ready to deny her warships entry into Central and South American waters to coal, if the United States approves the proposals and other belligerents agree. The fact that England with her sea power looked with favor on these measures to preserve neutrality and restore their trade has been a source of much encouragement to diplomats here.

The positions of the South American countries, as voiced by some of their diplomats here, is one of earnest and serious effort to assert their rights, as neutrals. Their trade has suffered immeasurably and they feel that they are the innocent victims of a conflict which they had no means of preventing.

The neutral zones proposed are an extension of the original principle of international law which fixes three miles as the territorial limit of a nation; a distance agreed upon because it was the range of guns then in use.

Now the range of guns has extended to more than 20 miles and the wireless has introduced a new means of controversy. It is argued that an extension of territorial waters to 100 or even 200 miles from the coast is just as much an inherent right of a sovereign nation as was the fixing of the three-mile limit.

LAND WITHDRAWN AIDS CITY PLAN TO PROTECT WATER

WASHINGTON—Upon the recommendation of Secretary Lane, the President has temporarily withdrawn from settlement, entry and other disposition section 34, township 12 south, range 97 west, sixth p. m., Colorado. This action is taken in aid of H. R. bill No. 19,116, proposing to grant this land to the city of Grand Junction, Col., for the protection of its water supply, and the President's order provides that if the bill is not enacted before the adjournment of the last session of the present Congress the land will on March 5, 1915, become subject to disposal under the public land laws.

MEDFORD SHOWS ALL FIRE MOTORS

Medford's motor fire apparatus was moved in parade through the principal streets yesterday to mark the complete motorization of the department. Near the head of the line was the latest piece of apparatus, the motor pumping engine which was added after the Wellington bridge fire. This engine is designed to use water from rivers, ponds or pools where there are no hydrants.

Mayor Charles S. Taylor and Chief Charles E. Bacon headed the parade in the chief's automobile. Twenty-five thousand dollars has been invested in the latest pieces of apparatus purchased by the city. Somerville, Arlington and Malden departments stationed apparatus at the Medford stations during the parade in case of an alarm.



West Point Chapel

Here is the chapel at the West Point Military Academy, Indiana Limestone within and without. It is not only a beautiful building, strikingly in keeping with its surroundings, but shows that the approval of the U. S. Government for Indiana Limestone does not stop with post-offices (the majority of which are today being built of Indiana Limestone.)

The fine location of this church which leaves it outlined by the sky above and the green hillside below, has called for exceptional care in the selection of the stone. The light, warm gray of the Indiana Limestone selected completes the picture perfectly.

Vol. 1 of the Indiana Limestone Library, and a sample of the stone are FREE. The book will show you how well this remarkable stone fits into any location for nearly every sort of building—in texture, color, durability and price. Our Service Bureau will answer all your questions and give good advice. Send for the FREE BOOK.

Indiana Limestone Quarrymen's Association
BEDFORD, INDIANA or BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

LONGY CLUB IN CHAMBER MUSIC FOR WOODWIND

JORDAN HALL—First concert of Longy Club, evening of Nov. 25. The program: Bach-Gibson, pastoral suite for two flutes, oboe, English horn, two clarinets, bass clarinet, two horns and two bassoons (first time); Beethoven, horn sonata, op. 17 (first time); Albiner Magnard, quintet for flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon and piano.

The individuality of a chamber music society is one of the few fixed things in the fluid art of tone. The character of a group of players who interpret the intimate forms of concerted music is to be depended on to remain the same from season to season. And there is where it is different from a solo performer, on the one hand, and from a large organization of performers on the other.

This stability of attitude is a precious quality. It accounts in a large measure for the pleasure listeners take in a familiar woodwind club or string quartet. Solo artists as a rule do not want to cultivate it. Large organizations seldom find it possible. The appearance of distinguished singers, violinists and pianists is looked forward to with interest, because of the changes in style and execution they are likely to bring. However high the point of excellence they reach, they never think of holding to it. They must make a shift, whether for the better or not. A renowned soprano returns with a new schooling. She sings Brahms songs in a way that contradicts what she said of them last year.

A great violinist comes back with his Beethoven restudied as if to apologize for all his former readings. A pianist brings on a fresh record of his Chopin, declaring all his earlier ones invalidated.

That is how it is where a single interpreter is concerned. It is so, of course, from the artist's own choice. But there is little choice about it where a large aggregation of performers is in question, as in the case of an orchestra or a choral society. Here, because of changes in membership from year to year, a settled attitude, an unaltered method of approach, a persistent view of art that grows into an individuality, is hardly to be thought of.

Those listeners who are enthusiastic about chamber music know best what permanency of interpretation is. Those who go to hear the 10 woodwind players and the pianist whom Georges Longy heads, those who go to hear the four string players of whom Franz Kneisel is chief and those who have the Flonzaley enthusiasm, understand as others cannot the meaning of musical individuality.

If there is any kind of music above another to which the Longy individuality responds, it is the pastoral. Amiable, plaintively, mockingly, the oboists, flutists and bassoonists assumed their roles in the Bach-Gibson piece. Such a perfection of execution, such a deliberate expression was possible in this work that objections to it as arranged music cannot stand. It was a charming thing to hear. And the ears have some rights in music.

It is indeed a joy when players will undertake what is comfortably within the powers of their instruments. Mr. Hain, the horn player, could have found harder works to present than the Beethoven sonata, but he could hardly have picked out a more ingratiating piece. The French horns were remark-

ably well behaved on Wednesday night, anyway. In the Bach-Gibson number they were wonderful for their fidelity to the notes in light, sustained passages. In the sonata, the running passages rippled as though a flute sounded them.

MUSIC NEWS

Through the American Guild of Organists, Arthur Foote's "Festival March in F" was played by many organists in all parts of the country at the Thanksgiving services yesterday. This was in compliment to the famous organist and composer of Boston, who for more than 30 years was organist of the First Church in Boston.

The New England Conservatory of Music announces that Robert Henry Prutting of Hartford has won the Sinfonia prize of \$100 in gold and a certificate of honor for the best male chorus set to the words of James Rodman Drake's "The American Flag." The winning composition will be presented Monday evening at the concert in connection with the fourteenth annual national convention of the Sinfonia Fraternity of America. Mr. Prutting is conductor of the Hartford Philharmonic orchestra. Among questions of public interest to come up is the standardization of music teaching. Prof. Frederik Holmberg of the University of Oklahoma has made an exhaustive study of the question and will present a report.

SANTO DOMINGO NOW QUIET
WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—Santo Domingo is quiet today, the state department claimed, and plans are progressing satisfactorily for the inauguration of a new president on Monday. The transport Hancock with American marines on board arrived at the capital of the island at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY TONIGHT 8:15
Also Tomorrow Sat. Mat. at 2:15
ELMENDORF
Around Southern Europe
An Ideal Circular Tour Thru FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY AND SPAIN
Tickets 25c to \$1. No Higher

FOOTBALL
EAST VS. WEST
Everett High vs. Oak Park High of Chicago
National League Grounds
WALPOLE ST.
Saturday, Nov. 28, 2 P. M.
Tickets, Wright & Ditson's and Horace Partridge Co., Boston; Geo. F. Nichols, Everett.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Dr. Karl Muck, Cond.
FOOTBALL
(For Charity)
CARLISLE INDIANS VS. ALL STARS
Fenway Park, Sat. Nov. 28, 2 P. M.
Tickets \$1 and \$2. General Admission 50c.
At Wright & Ditson's, Eltinge's and Herli-

JELL-O
The Dainty Dessert
Made in a minute. Seven pure fruit flavors: Strawberry, Raspberry, Lemon, Orange, Cherry, Peach, Chocolate. 10c a package.

TURKISH SHOT FIRED AFTER A SIGNAL IS GIVEN

This Warning of Smyrna Mines Is Given to U. S. Boat, Says Ottoman Minister of War to American Ambassador

WASHINGTON—The launch from the American cruiser Tennessee, which attempted to enter the closed harbor of Smyrna, was signaled that she was approaching a mine field before shots were fired as a warning, according to the explanation of the Turkish minister of war to American Ambassador Morgenthau. This was announced by Secretary Bryan Thursday night.

Mr. Bryan said he had received from Mr. Morgenthau a note addressed to the latter by the Turkish minister of war recording a previous conversation with reference to the Tennessee incident.

"The note," said Mr. Bryan, "contains the statement from government officials that the shots were fired after a signal had been given to prevent the launch from approaching mines, and that they were not fired in the direction of the launch."

Mr. Bryan said that he could not tell from the message whether the Turkish minister of war made the formal explanation in reply to the representations which Mr. Morgenthau was instructed to make. He believed that further despatches would clear up this point.

Washington officials are awaiting further information before making reply, though it is understood that the explanation is regarded as satisfactory and the incident as virtually closed.

FOLK SONGS TO BE ON PROGRAM

Scottish, English and Irish folk songs are among the numbers on the program to be presented at the two hundred and twenty-seventh St. Andrews festival of Scots Charitable Society to be held Monday evening in Convention hall, St. Botolph street. There will also be bagpipe selections and national dances.

Guests invited include Governor Walsh, Mayor Curley, Frederic B. Leay, British consul; Dr. Richard C. MacLaurin of Technology, and others.

NORTH SEA CLOSING PROTESTED

WASHINGTON—Several large milling corporations of St. Louis protested to the state department today, through Representative Gill, against the closing of the North sea. They said this action by the belligerents interfered seriously with their shipments of grain products to Europe.

THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE WORLD

Independence of College Examination Requirements Now Shown by High School Curriculums in United States—Course of Study Is Broadened and Lengthened

Viscount James Bryce says in the "American Commonwealth," "Today in the South, as previously in the North and West, the school is becoming the nucleus of local self-government." That there is reason for this statement is revealed by the practical fact that according to the report of the commissioner of education at Washington for the school year ending with 1912, there was an enrollment of 19,830,041 students in schools of elementary and secondary grades in the United States, for the cost of whose education Americans paid \$558,901,105 that year.

Of these students, 1,246,827 were in high schools and academies, which institutions have undergone a remarkable growth and change, achieving meanwhile a new independence in the last decade. The high schools alone in the United States have doubled their attendance of pupils since the year 1902, and the private schools of secondary grade have increased their enrollment of students 42 per cent.

This reveals surely a mighty interest in education. Yet when it is appreciated that only 6 per cent of the people of the United States obtain any systematic education after leaving the common or elementary school, that only about 3 per cent attend the high schools and academies, and less than 1 1/2 per cent go to college, the character and the work and the responsibility of secondary training is of vital moment.

Are our high schools making good? This is the legitimate question for every citizen to ask; it is also his duty to help answer it by his interest and co-operation.

Independence of High School

The high school, while dependent to a degree in its curriculum upon the examination requirements of the colleges and universities, has been working out for itself a new freedom as well as a new field of educational endeavor during the past few years.

Its curriculum has been widened, and in many sections the course has been lengthened, including a part of the elementary school period and also, in certain cases, crossing the college boundary and including the equivalent of two years of collegiate training. The state of California, for example, has prescribed by statute the organization of junior college work in high schools, and Wisconsin has tried the experiment of organizing college work for freshman and sophomore years in certain of its state schools for secondary training.

The yoke of entrance examinations in Latin and Greek which Oxford and Cam-

PRESIDENT TAKES MOUNTAIN CLIMB AT WILLIAMSTOWN

Passes Thanksgiving Day With the Sayres, Going to Church and Disposing of Letters

WILLIAMSTOWN—President Wilson with Francis B. Sayre, his son-in-law, and Prof. Stockton Axson, his brother-in-law, yesterday climbed Petersburg mountain, from the summit of which he could look into New York and Vermont. The first part of the trip was made in a carriage and the remainder on foot. High up on the mountain the President passed John Donoghue, a mountain farmer, who gazed at him curiously and remarked, "You certainly do look like the President."

On his return Mr. Wilson sat in front of an open fire and read poetry to his relatives. He planned to take an automobile trip this morning. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon he will leave for Washington, going by way of New Haven and Springfield.

The President has disposed of a large amount of correspondence while here. He attended Thanksgiving service at St. John's Episcopal church, where the Rev. J. F. Carter was the preacher. The church was filled with people from miles around.

Mr. Wilson was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Sayre and Dr. Cary D. Grayson. Afterward the presidential party walked out.

BOSTON FIREMEN PASSEXAMINATION

Examinations for the eight vacancies among the ranking officers in the fire department were passed by all the district chiefs, 28 captains, 52 lieutenants and 263 privates. The efficiency marks were determined by Edwin A. Perkins and John T. Byron, former district chiefs, instead of by the fire commissioner or personally or by the commission after conference with him.

The examination places the following privates at the head of the civil service list for appointment to the rank of lieutenant:

George N. F. Getchell of engine 24; Daniel W. Baker, ladder 8; Ronald J. McDonald, engine 1; William Peterson, ladder 3; John E. Corea, engine 12; Daniel W. Mahoney, engine 14; George F. Dragg, engine 6; John H. Laughlin, engine 20; William B. Jennings, ladder 7; James H. Stout, chemical 8.

WRITERS LEAGUE TO MEET

Short addresses and original stories will be a part of the program at a meeting arranged by the Writers Equal Suffrage League, to be held Sunday at 4 o'clock at parade headquarters, 587 Boylston street.

SOMERVILLE BOYS SELL OLD PAPERS FOR CAMP FUND

Members of Local Juvenile Club Are Raising Summer Expenses by Novel Plan

Members of the Somerville Boys' Club who participate in its various industrial classes have hit upon a novel method of raising money to defray their camping expenses for next summer. They have been organized into squads assigned to the districts of the city and are collecting old newspapers from their friends. These in turn are to be sold and the proceeds put into a common fund for the summer camping trip.

Notices are being issued through the local papers and the mails to citizens who may be willing to save their papers for the boys asking them to notify the club. The plan has already met with a ready response.

A prize contest is at present under way in the cane-seating class. A football will be presented to the boy doing the best work in the next two weeks. Another group of boys is learning printing under the direction of Albert Wechsler. The boys are learning to set type, make up forms, run the press and to distribute the type.

CONGRESS' TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS NOW ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON—Congress appropriated at its last session \$1,116,118,138 for the current fiscal year, as against \$1,088,678,788 for the last fiscal year, according to the final computation announced Thursday by the appropriations committees of Congress.

In addition, contracts were authorized subject to future appropriations aggregating \$40,333,000 and including \$600,000 for fortifications, \$38,350,000 for the navy, \$810,000 under the sundry civil act and \$573,000 for public buildings.

The total actual appropriations exceeded the total of estimated revenue for the current fiscal year, the revenue estimate being \$1,035,000,000.

HOUSTON RATES FAIR COMMISSION RULES

WASHINGTON—The present adjustment of rates from Houston, Tex., St. Louis, Kansas City and New Orleans to Arkansas stations are not unduly prejudicial to the first named points or unduly preferential to latter three points, the interstate commerce commission ruled today. Complaint was made by the Houston Chamber of Commerce.

Sound Like Civil War

"I was shown a scrapbook, the property of an old lady from Iowa who had clipped the contents from newspapers during the civil war in this country, only the other day. Every single atrocity attributed to any of the combatants was duplicated in this old scrapbook and laid at the door of the southern soldiers. I was brought up in the South, and I have knowledge of similar material culled from the newspapers of Charleston, Richmond and Atlanta, embodying the same tales, precisely, save only that in these newspapers the stories were charged against the federal troops. The human mind seems to be singularly uninventive if it cannot improve upon the war fiction of 50 years ago."

Mr. Cobb stated that he searched diligently; that he spent hours and days endeavoring to run down one instance of the cruelties charged against the Germans by the Allies, or against the Allies by the Germans, without result. In Germany, where the hope for American sympathy is peculiarly strong, he offered to spread the facts broadcast over the United States if one case could be found, he would take the affidavits and photographs, forward the material to America, and the result would be all that Germany could desire. The case was never brought forward.

Hollow Triumph

"No man can tell when this thing will end," Mr. Cobb continued. "No man may say what was the exact cause of it all. The victor in the struggle will have won nothing, the loser will lose hardly more than the victor. Bankruptcy stares all engaged in the war straight in the face. Fifty years from now people will be engaged in repairing the ravages of this colossal folly; they will be feeling the effects of it for a century. From my observation it is absurd to discuss the partition, the annihilation, or the dismemberment of the loser in the struggle. Nations cannot be eliminated by geographical line shifting; they cannot be wiped out of existence by a change in the form of government. Should France be conquered the people will never be less than French. If Germany is forced to her knees and riven asunder by political impositions, the result will only be a more thoroughly welded Germany. In the event that England be subjugated after invasion, no one believes that she will cease to be a nation, or that a century or two of Teutonic government would ever substitute 'Deutschland Ueber Alles' for 'Rule Britannia.'"

All Glamour Gone

"There is none of the pomp and circumstance of war, all the romance and glamour is gone from it. It evokes no patriotic enthusiasm, no bursts of wild ardor; there is little even of the personal enmity on which war feeds. It is a nasty, grim business, but the men engaged in it fail to go into hysterics over that business. When I say the personal element is missing I mean the physical contact is almost wholly absent. You cannot personalize hatred of a man you can't see who is lying on his stomach seven and a half miles away in a damp and muddy trench. It is not possible. This war is not a war be-

IRVIN COBB SAYS 'ATROCITY' TALES MOSTLY FICTION

Spent Weeks in the Western War Zone and Never Succeeded in Running Down a Single Case, Declares Noted Writer

'WAR COLOSSAL FOLLY'

"No Romance," "Glory Evaporated," Just "Commercial Conflict" Some of Author's Laments—Is for Peace

Special to the Monitor from its New York Bureau

NEW YORK—Irvin S. Cobb, humorist, short story writer and dramatist, has returned from the European war zone, where he was sent early in August as a representative of the Saturday Evening Post, with positive convictions on the war, and much straightforward assertion in opposition to the great mass of reports that have been filling the journalistic pages of this and other countries.

"Regarding the one matter of atrocities," said Mr. Cobb, "I'd like to say that it is my personal belief based on rather more experience than falls to the lot of the ordinary writer that these tales are 99 per cent false. I spent six weeks with the German armies; I spent considerable time in Belgium and northern France. I had a fair opportunity to observe the attitude of the English people, and I have yet to find one single instance wherein even the mildest atrocity story had the slightest foundation on fact."

"I have collated the stories according to type. They are very similar in character, and the curious thing is that of the six or seven kinds, the Germans, while absolving themselves from the charges, are convinced that the Belgians and the French perpetrate the wrongs, while the Belgians and the French are as one in voicing their belief in the German wrongdoing. Shifting the inquiry to England, I found the same conditions, but though I found many number of persons who knew some one who knew all the details of a dozen cases, I never succeeded in running down a single case. My personal belief is that there is no single case."

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All Human Beings

"I believe no man could visit the scenes of this struggle without feeling his racial superiority oozing away. The men engaged are not Germans, English, French, Russian or Belgian; they are just human beings with precisely the same hopes, fears, instincts and characteristics. The stupendous ferocity and the bitter consequences of the whole business cannot but break down some of those racial barriers without which war would be impossible. If these are smashed flat enough so that better national understandings may occur the anomaly of war will end. Perhaps the time will not arrive for hundreds of years when personal animosities will cease; it may be centuries before one man will cease from trying to crowd his force and wishes upon another man by force, but it will be increasingly difficult to induce a sane human being to take a weapon and go out into appalling physical conditions and kill some other human being whom he never saw, and with whom he has had no quarrel."

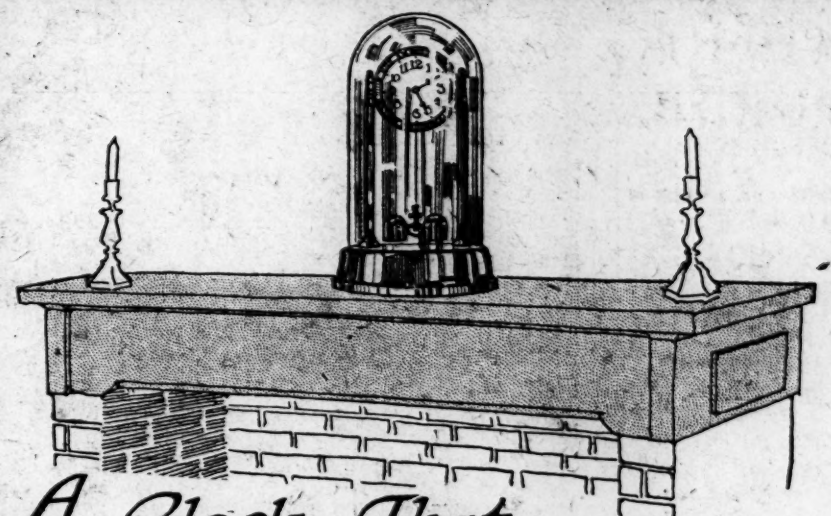
In conclusion Mr. Cobb cited one instance of a previous statement as indicated in the reply of a German artillery captain to a question.

"He told me," said Mr. Cobb, "that he had been in his fortified position on the Aisne during 21 days. He had lost two lieutenants and 80 per cent of his men, and in the time he had been in the war he had never seen a single French, British or Belgian soldier, and did not expect to. You can't expect much enthusiastic enmity toward a man you have never seen, can't see, and never expect to see."

TELEPHONE LINES TO BE IMPROVED

CLEVELAND, O.—Announcement has been made that \$400,000 will at once be expended by the Ohio State Telephone Company in rehabilitating its property here, formerly known as the Youngstown Telephone Company, says the Plain Dealer.

A force of 300 men will be set at work within a few days and completion of the reconstruction is promised by Sept. 1, 1915. An automatic ringing system and wires all confined in cables will feature the new system. Rates will not be altered. Manager G. G. King states.



A Clock That Never Needs Winding

It will just sit up there on your mantel-piece and keep going and going and going—and you know its time is the right time. Perhaps, when a year or more has ticked by, you may have to renew its battery, but that's the work of a moment and costs only a few cents, and then for another year or more the same clock tells you the correct time day and night, asking but slight attention.

This clock is the G. S. Tiffany "Never-Wind" Clock.

It's the new invention of Mr. G. S. Tiffany, but even though new, there are thousands now in use and thousands more going into service yearly.

It's the clock every home will some day own—it's beautiful as well as a good time-keeper—in fact a leading jeweler said: "It's the greatest advance in clock construction in three hundred years." See this Clock Today at your local leading jeweler.

Tiffany
Buffalo, N. Y.
Never-Wind Clock

SHREVE, CRUMP & LOW CO., 147 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

LESTER CERF, 47 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y.

THE HARDY & HAYES CO., 215 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROWE BROTHERS, 416 S. Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

T. & E. DICKINSON & CO., 472 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

T. C. TANKE, 378 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

P. S.—Write for literature if you haven't time to drop in.

NEW ADVISORY COUNCIL TO AID STATE INDUSTRY

Many Men and Women Consent to Serve on Committee That Will Meet With Board of Labor and Industries Friday

The first meeting of the new advisory council with the state board of labor and industries will be held at room 240, State House, at 2:30 Friday afternoon, Dec. 4. Governor Walsh will address the council and the board on the new work concerning the industrial development of Massachusetts.

Chairman Alfred W. Donovan of the state board of labor and industries made public today the personnel of the council. The idea of a large advisory committee to consult with the state board was the outcome of the recent conference of the manufacturing and laboring interests called by Governor Walsh. The following have agreed to serve on the council:

Alfred L. Aiken, governor of the new Federal Reserve bank; Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association; Prof. Emily Balch, Charles W. Bosworth of Springfield, president of the Union Trust Company; Charles P. Blinn, Jr., of Boston, president of the National Union Bank; Frank M. Bump of Boston, member of the state board of conciliation and arbitration; Josephine A. Bruorton of Boston, Wm. Filene & Sons Company.

Miss Ida M. Cannon, of Boston; Harlan P. Chesley of Lynn; John N. Cole of Andover; J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; John H. Corcoran of Cambridge, president of the state Board of Trade; Dr. Francis D. Donoghue of Boston; Dr. David L. Edsall of Boston.

Howard Elliott, chairman of the board of directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; John H. Fahy of Boston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; E. A. Filene of Boston; Hon. John F. Fitzgerald of Boston; Hon. Thomas B. Fitzpatrick of Boston; Hon. William A. Gaston of Boston; Charles F. Gettemy of the state bureau of statistics; Miss Mabel Gillespie of Concord; Alfred A. Glidden of Watertown; William C. Godfrey of Indiantown; Warren F. Goldthwaite of Lynn; Edward Green of Lawrence; George H. Harrigan of Lowell; Arthur M. Huddell of Boston; Benjamin Joy of Boston; Mrs. Mary M. Kehew of Boston; Hon. John S. Kent of Brockton; Mrs. William H. Lothrop of Newtonville; Arthur Lowe of Fitchburg; J. Franklin McElwain of Boston; Dr. Allan J. McLaughlin, state commissioner of health; Hon. Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the public service commission.

Edward F. McSweeney, chairman of the Boston port directors; John P. Meade of Brockton, George S. Mumford of Boston, Hon. F. C. Nichols of Fitchburg, Hon. Joseph H. O'Neil of Boston, Hon. William H. Plunkett of North Adams, Neal P. Barney of Lynn, William D. Mandell of Northampton, Joshua L. Brooks of Springfield, J. Lewis Ellsworth of Worcester, Ralph D. Redfern of Fitchburg, Fred B. Rice of Boston, Mrs. William G. Ripley of Boston, Dr. Milton J. Roseneau of Harvard, Frederick W. Ruge of Roxbury, Dr. William T. Sedgwick of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. David Snodden of the state board of education, James W. Spencer of Rockland, Henry Sterling of Boston, Nathaniel Stevens of Andover, R. L. Studley of Boston, P. F. Sullivan of Boston, Eugene V. R. Thayer of Boston, John F. Tobin of Boston, Francis X. Tyrrell of Boston, Mary Wiggins of Boston, George F. Willett of Boston, Daniel G. Wing of Boston, William H. Dunbar of Boston.

WAR TO BE DISCUSSED

"War and Afterwards" will be discussed by Prof. Charles H. Lavermore at the regular monthly meeting of the Paul Revere chapter, D. A. R., to be held at the residence of Mrs. Charles H. Bond, 128 Commonwealth avenue, Dec. 3 at 10 o'clock. Miss Ruth Freed will furnish vocal selections.

The trail of the Red Man led to CLYSMIC Spring centuries before its fame had spread as a table water par-excellence.

At all restaurants, soda fountains, and always in bottles.

KING OF
CLYSMIC
TABLE WATERS
Has No Equal

AN ALKALINE MINERAL SPRING OF GREAT PURITY

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

MORNING JACKET WITH PEPLUM

Every fashionable garment must give some ripple effect and here is a garment that shows that feature and also a most becoming collar. It is designed for young



girls and for small women and it can be made either with three quarter or with long sleeves.

In the picture it is made from dotted challis with frills of India silk and lace banding as trimming, but this is the time of lovely cotton fabrics and there are beautiful crepes, voiles and the like that would make up attractively after the design while the heated houses make them warm enough at any season.

Cotton crepe or cotton voile with frills of Valenciennes lace would be charming

and the crepe can be made in pretty colors as well as in white.

Practically the garment is a blouse with a peplum joined to the lower edge so that it is simple and easy to make.

For the 16-year size the jacket will require 3 yds. of material 27 or 36, 2 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide, with 1/2 yd. 27 for the ruffles, 4 1/2 yds. of edging, 1 yd. of beading.

The pattern (8485) is cut in sizes for 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Manton Agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

CARDBOARD HOUSE FOR TELEPHONE

There is nothing to prevent the girl who is handy with cardboard and paste from making one of those little telephone houses with the clock above the glass door in front.

The bottom of the floor should be of wood about 10 inches square and the side walls of stiff cardboard to the sloping roof 12 inches high. The walls in the back and the front, which come up to a point, are 15 inches high and the roof in two pieces should connect these walls and be set on roof fashion, says the Cincinnati Times-Star.

The next thing is to cover all these pieces upon one side with cretonne, brocade, velvet, tapestry or any similar goods, cutting each piece large enough to turn over the edges for one quarter of an inch. This will be the outside of the house. The lining should be preferably of silk in a color harmonizing with the outside covering. This, too, is cut a little larger than the place it is to cover to enable the edges to be neatly turned in. When all the pieces are in readiness paste down the lining and put the house together with paste.

Cut out (before putting together) a space in the front wall for the door. As it is not always convenient to get glass cut, the home house builder can substi-

Sauces to Be Used With Meats

Accompaniments to be used for meats are almost as varied as the meats they are to be used with. With roast beef, grated horseradish should be used; with roast pork, apple sauce; roast veal, tomato or mushroom sauce; roast mutton, currant jelly; boiled chicken, caper sauce; boiled turkey, egg sauce; lamb, mint sauce; roast turkey, cranberry sauce; boiled turkey, oyster sauce; venison or wild duck, black currant jelly; broiled fresh mackerel, sauce of stewed gooseberries; broiled bluefish, white cream sauce; broiled shad, boiled rice and salad; compote of pigeons, mushroom sauce; fresh salmon, green peas, cream sauce; roast goose, apple sauce.

Old-Fashioned Beds the Correct Thing

The more old-fashioned the bed looks nowadays, the more does it conform to modern, fashionable ideas. The bed of our grandmothers has returned, and four-posters, testers and valances are the correct things in exclusive bedrooms. Even patchwork quilts are being revived, though the modern quilt is not made of ragbag scraps in an intricate jumble of color. Instead the "patches" are cut in uniform size and shape, and are applied to the ground material of the quilt to form a graceful design, according to an Indianapolis News writer.

An overhead tester with curtains hanging at the bed head is rather oppressive in summer time when all the air possible is a first consideration; but the winter bedroom is very charming with its four-poster valanced with dotted swiss or sheer white muslin, and a tester top or canopy overhead. An attractive bed of this sort has a valance of cream French damask bordered in a dainty festoon effect in two shades of pink. The tester which falls in rounded scallops, is of pink flowered cream damask with a narrow pink cotton gimp trimming around the scallops. The bedspread matches tester and valance, and a pink silk eiderdown coverlet is folded across the foot.

Another charming old-fashioned effect is achieved with twin beds of old colonial pattern, with massive carved posts and foot rail and headpiece of solid mahogany. Between the two beds stands a candle stand of Martha Washington type. There are no testers on these beds—such an effect would be rather overpowering on twin beds, but each bed has a full valance of fine white pique and a spread of white Marcellite type with fringe at the edge.

A valance hangs best when sewed firmly all round to a section of stout sheeting which exactly fits over the springs. Better still, snap-fasten the valance every 10 inches to this cover and it may be removed for laundering and another valance snap-fastened on without removing the mattress.

Roman Pie

To make Roman pie, take any cold meat, game, chicken or sweetbread, cut in small pieces, add two ounces of macaroni boiled in milk and cut in small pieces. Line a mold with good paste, sprinkle with vermicelli, put in layers of the meat and macaroni, adding a little shredded cheese, season with salt and pepper, bake for an hour and turn out. Before putting in the oven add stock and a little milk to moisten.—Dallas News.

panels when actually in use and standing before the fireplace.

The bellows, while a very ancient device, is one which is fully as useful today as at any time in its history. The wood box in many modern homes often disguises itself and appears as a built-in seat or bench; but sometimes it appears very frankly as a wood box, but covered with decorative metal work, or else so adorned with carving upon its cover, sides and ends that it might almost be called a chest.

Woman Helps Raise Home Income to \$6000

In a series of letters on "How I Helped My Husband to Make More Money," the Ladies' Home Journal prints the following:

My husband's weekly pay of \$11 provided comfortably for our family of four for 10 years, and together we had even saved \$200 a year. My contributions to this fund were obtained by home sewing and by boarding two children for several years. But we were ambitious for our children, and we realized that we could plan on no higher education for them, if our present income held.

The same spring that we invested our savings in a home of our own the coal and wood company where my husband was bookkeeper needed an extra man to collect bills. As I had often helped my husband at home with his books I applied for the bookkeeper's position and successfully handled the office work while he went out collecting.

My children, with the occasional oversight of a friendly neighbor, were old enough now to care for themselves during my absence. With their help I did the housework outside of office hours, hiring a woman by the hour to do the heavy work.

It was through this summer's work that I saw the opening for our children's education and our larger career. I urged my husband to start in business for himself, telling him that I in the office would save the expense of a hired clerk, but he would have time to solicit trade, collect and oversee the delivery.

He demurred, thinking of the risk and uncertainty of a new business with small capital. He lacked neither energy nor desire to achieve, but was conservative and cautious by nature. My argument finally convinced him and we entered upon our new course.

With persistent effort we built up a two-team wood business by the third year. We were also filling some coal orders with coal purchased from the other dealers at a small commission; but we were handicapped by lack of coal sheds and suitable yard room, and we seemed to have reached the limit of our progress.

Just here I made a proposition that

There is a make-believe land called "After Awhile," and a more beautiful one, "Right Now," but there is little resemblance between the inhabitants of the two places. Those of the latter place are prompt and energetic. They catch their trains on time; reach the store or office before, not after the bell rings; they accomplish many things that those who dwell in "After Awhile" would never dream possible. They never put off what is necessary for them to do while they sit down with the latest "best seller" to see what the hero did next, and they present a satisfactory appearance of prosperity.

It was when they were children that most of the inhabitants of "After

Awhile" preempted their place, for, whatever they were asked to do, the reply was usually something like this: "Yes, mother, I will after a while," and sometimes the time came to do it but often it was forgotten and some one else had it to do, if it were accomplished at all.

The promptness with which any duty that presents itself is undertaken and accomplished augurs well for the future success of the one who does it, for she has time to do many things that the one who puts off doing them for a more convenient time never can accomplish, and she has the joy and satisfaction of work well done which the one who procrastinates seldom feels.

Cooking Recipes

BOILED POTATOES WITH ONION SAUCE

One quart potatoes, two cups chopped onions, one tablespoon drippings, one cup milk; one fourth teaspoon salt, one tablespoon chopped parsley. Wash and pare the potatoes, cut into quarters lengthwise or dice. Boil 25 minutes, or until tender; drain, dust with one teaspoon salt and shake. Put on platter, cover with onion sauce; sprinkle with chopped parsley and dust with paprika.

Onion sauce—Put the drippings into saucepan, add the finely chopped onion, fry until light yellow and tender, shaking pan and stirring all the time; add the milk, salt, dash white pepper and boil two minutes; pour over the potatoes.—Philadelphia North American.

EGGLESS PUMPKIN PIE

Cook and mash the pumpkin, squeeze through colander and dry out in oven. To a quart of sifted pumpkin add three cups of boiling milk. Sweeten with two thirds of a cup of molasses and half a cup of brown sugar, add half a teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of ginger and a little vanilla. Turn into a tin lined with rich crust and put into hot oven. Allow fire to be brisk for five minutes, then lower heat and bake slowly.—New London Day.

Jet Sequins

A green satin evening gown is simply made, and depends for its trimming solely on a little jacket of black net covered with tiny jet sequins. The jacket is finished with four tassels, which are attached to the pointed sections under the arms that hang down over the hips.—New York Times.

ONE WILL FIND WORK INTERESTING

The work of the business woman, the professional woman or the housewife is interesting in proportion to what she puts into it. If she realizes that every high ideal that she ever had may be expressed through her work; that labor is an opportunity for the expression of the noblest and best that is in one, and for the privilege of having a part in making it better and more ennobling; if they are among the workers, not for the temporary gain, but for the enduring satisfaction of bringing something into the world which they alone can bring and doing their work as well as they can do, it is often said that the busy people are the happiest ones, but it might be added that it is the people who are doing real work, not those who are frittering time away on frivolous, selfish pleasures. It is possible for one to be so busy in this direction that there is no opportunity for doing the actual work which brings satisfaction.

It is not necessary for one to do the drudgery, if she is not called upon to do it, to secure this satisfaction, for, as one woman who is doing a big work that is telling for humanity said, "I never have the time to take a dusting cloth in my hand." The time has been that she did all of her own housework and she found pleasure in dusting the rounds of the chairs and the corners as thoroughly as she does her work of a different nature today, and she found happiness in doing it as well as she could. It is only because the scope of the work that has come to her is broader and bigger that she enjoys it better.

whether it is the maid in the kitchen, the errand girl, the manager of a large establishment or the one who is endeavoring to do a great work for the bettering of all humanity, the work can be so interesting and so interesting only as the worker does not put her best into it. Even work which would otherwise become monotonous may be made interesting by the addition of the high ideals which one has possessed. If a woman works because she wants to work, because she wants to be a doer, to have a part in the world's activities, she will find an interest in labor that the woman who desires the lazy pleasures and searches only for those which will gratify her selfish aims, never dreamed of.

Colored Embroideries

The complete change often made by fashion is illustrated by the present popularity for colored embroideries. At one time very few of these were used, the desire being almost entirely for embroidery done in white, but the demand for colored embroideries has become so great that it is said there are comparatively few white embroidery silks sold.

Wash-Day Help

When using bottled bluing the common tendency to pour in too much can be overcome by removing cork and cutting a triangular slit the entire length of cork. Reinsert cork and bluing will come out very slowly. This saves pulling the cork out each time you have occasion to use the bluing.—Toledo Blade.

Effective Placing of Overdrapery on Skirts

If you have an eye for the graceful line, there will be no difficulty about your attaining a beautiful skirt for an afternoon or an evening gown, for the drapery is really the skirt these days. It is in the disposition of the over skirt that beauty lies. The extra material that has been saved in the simplicity of line generally, is now to be used in the overdrapery. Many ways of doing this are available.

One effective drapery is used on a gown of pale blue satin that has a simple bodice of the same color in silk net, and a deep girdle that is headed with a plaited ruffle that forms the color note on the bodice. The skirt is plain, and from the girdle at the right side there is a long strip of satin that drops in a soft fold down to the bottom of the skirt and is attached to the back of the hem after folding up under the front. This makes a loop and gives a quaint

oriental trouser effect without any of the objectionable features of trouser skirts. The overdrapery is the notable point on this gown.

In another dress of apricot panne velvet there is an overdrapery that is of the same fabric that is draped so that an apron effect is given. The apron, however, is at the back, and the whole is unusual at the cost of a few more minutes in the planning, says the Philadelphia North American.

The skirt that is plain and has a drapery of tulle at the back that comes from the shoulders down to the end of the train is another type that should appeal. This forms a cape and a train in one and gives dignity and graceful line to the back of the gown. Frequently there is a scarf-like extension that is attached to the shoulders and can be allowed to flow or be wound around the arms and used in a decorative line around the front of the gown.

Another overdrapery on a skirt is that which is a long apron that is narrow at the top and is attached at the waistline and hangs down in a soft line to about five inches from the hem. It can be of tulle, net or chiffon. Sometimes there is a fringe of flowers, of beaded fruit or of silk embroidery done in heavy stitches and in bright colors that give a decided character to the apron.

The overdrapery is in many instances merely a slender strip of beaded net that hangs down in a medieval line from a dropped waist girdle. This can also hang from a high empire line. In jet or

spangled tulle this strip of drapery is effective and very easily applied.

The sash that is in many draped lines is yet another medium through which the over drapery can be made to contribute to the grace of a gown. It is in velvet, wide ribbon, silk or tulle and is whimsical, to say the least, in its twists and twirls and in its generally curved lines. It is tied in bows that can be big and heavy or small and pert. Sometimes these bows are soft and sometimes stiff. Indeed, the sash as overdrapery should be applied at the last on the figure, and the end of the idea is the end of the ribbon, giving the maker a great latitude.

McCallum Silk Hosiery

Much More Beauty

is secured in the silk hosiery that is made from the highest grade of raw silk. That is the reason that McCallum Silk Hosiery has an unusual brilliancy and greater feeling of silkiness. The purity of its silk insures strong threads for longer wear. Its even weave and careful proportioning as to shape and length give more comeliness and comfort to the wearer.

Ask for McCallum's No. 113 and 122 if you want black silk hosiery of remarkable value. Mending yarn with every pair.

Sold at the Best Shops

Send for our handsome booklet, "You Just Know She Wears Them."

McCallum Hosiery Co., Northampton, Mass.



CHAVEZ SALAD DRESSINGS. Home-made style MAYONNAISE and TARTAR SAUCE. In glass—2 sizes, 25c and 50c. All food stores. ROOT-KNIGHT CO., Inc. 87 E. 22nd Street New York.

Franklin Mills Flour

Is often imitated and in order to get the original and genuine Franklin Mills, you should ask for it by name and not accept any other that is claimed to be "just as good as Franklin." Write for our booklet of recipes.

Pheasant

A favorite design in English Earthenware



The Pheasant and floral designs are reproduced in rich enameled colorings that are in perfect harmony.

106 piece Dinner Set

\$42.70

Open stock pattern—complete price list and samples sent on request.

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ENGLISH CHINA CUT CRYSTAL SILVER 7 North Wabash Avenue

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Chicago

THE USUAL SHORTENING used with your favorite recipes and White Puff Flour will give you better Cake, Pastry or Biscuits. Ask your grocer for White Puff Flour. WM. S. HILLS CO., BOSTON

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Strange Kind of Books

Long before people learned to write or make figures they used to count and keep records. These records were stored in places by themselves, and sometimes in writing of them people call them the first "libraries." One of the oldest kinds of record was made by the Peruvian quipu. It consisted of rows of strings, hung on sticks. The strings were of different colors arranged in groups. The Indians used to tie knots in the strings and so keep count of things. A knot in a red string meant one thing, in a blue string something else, and so on. People sometimes nowadays tie a knot in a handkerchief to remind themselves of something. The knots that a sailor used to measure by are also a reminder of the old ways. We say we sail "so many knots an hour," meaning a certain distance once measured by knots. In China many old records were kept by knots, and the writing of China today is said to have been invented from combining knots and the tracks of birds into different shapes. Sometimes a string would have knots tied in it and then would be slowly burned. When the fire reached a knot the people knew about how much time had passed.

The notch method of counting was also used—that is, by notches cut in a stick. These are still found among

Daily Puzzle

Answer to preceding puzzle—Barrel.



What European river?



House of the bungalow type occupied by Pomona, Cal., Ebell Club

THANKSGIVING DAY DINNERS ARE GIVEN TO MANY

One of Largest Gatherings of the Holiday Is That of 1300 Children Who Enjoy Meal at Salvation Army Headquarters

State, philanthropic, charitable and religious institutions, clubs and hotels, in common with private parties and families observed Thanksgiving day yesterday in Greater Boston. One of the largest gatherings was that of about 1300 children who received special dinners at the Salvation Army People's Palace, Washington and East Brookline street.

Col. Adam Gifford supervised the arrangements for the Salvation Army dinner. He was assisted by Mrs. Gifford, Ensign Frank Sulzer and Lieutenant-Colonel Atkinson. City Councillor John A. Coulthirst spoke for the city and told the children stories. There was consumed more than 1000 pounds of chicken, 10 bushels of turnips, 25 bushels of potatoes, 300 bunches of celery, 4000 bananas and several barrels of apples. The children were served in relays of about 300 at a time.

Dinner was furnished 375 people, 60 of whom were women, at the Boston Industrial Home, corner Harrison avenue and Davis street.

Sixty persons in the Salvation Army Home, 103 Train street, Dorchester, were given a turkey dinner.

An entertainment was held by the South End Improvement Association at the Shawmut church, Tremont and West Brookline streets. Nearly 200 members and their families attended.

At the Little Wanderers Home about 65 children celebrated.

At the Suffolk school for boys on Rainsford island, the boys were given a dinner and entertainment.

The 573 veterans at the Soldiers Home in Chelsea, enjoyed Thanksgiving with the usual dinner and entertainment.

More than 200 men partook of dinner at the Salvation Army headquarters, 134 Hampden street, Roxbury.

At the Perkins Institute, Watertown, in addition to the regular celebration, a new flag was unfurled.

The 365 prisoners at the East Cambridge jail were given the customary dinner.

On Long Island 1062 men and women celebrated. Nearly 300 men dined at the West End Rescue Mission. There was a distribution at the Union Rescue Mission, 64A Dover street.

Nearly 60 aliens detained at the immigration station on Long wharf enjoyed their first Thanksgiving celebration as guests of the government.

At the Chardon Street Home 42 women and 13 children enjoyed a Thanksgiving dinner.

All those who were obliged to remain aboard the ships at the Charlestown navy yard enjoyed a turkey dinner.

Several hundred Harvard students who were unable to reach their homes for the celebration of Thanksgiving were entertained at the Phillips Brooks House of Harvard.

The annual dinner for employees of the Boston City Club was held in the clubhouse.

George E. Horr, president of the Newton Theological Seminary, entertained at dinner at the Parker House.

BOOK EXHIBIT TO CLOSE TOMORROW

With an authors' day program this afternoon at 3:30 and a children's hour tomorrow at 11 a. m., the exhibition of "The Better Books of the Year" in the Faneuil building will be brought to a close. Four authors address today's gathering: Nixon Waterman, poet; Charles S. O'Connell, author of "The Lure of the Camera"; Edwin Day Sibley, author of "Stillman Galt"; and F. L. Bullard, author of "Famous War Correspondents." Bradley Gilman of the Boston Authors Club presides.

Scheduled speakers for the children's hour tomorrow are Mrs. Etta Blaisdell McDonald (Clara Murray), author of "The Playtime Series," and Clifford L. Sherman, author of "The Dot Book."

INLAND STEEL'S INQUIRY BETTER
CHICAGO—The Inland Steel Company reports a moderate increase in inquiries and orders during past 10 days, but operations are still below 50 per cent of capacity. American Steel Foundries official reports no change in their business for several weeks.

EBELL CLUB OF POMONA HAS WON A LEADING PLACE

Literary Organization Named for Distinguished German Scholar Is a Strong Factor

POMONA, Cal.—Organized with the purpose of advancement along all lines of general culture and usefulness, the Ebell Club of Pomona has won for itself a place of importance in the community and general cooperation in its activities. The club started March 22, 1902, with 67 charter members and now has a membership of 250, only women being enrolled. It occupies a handsome clubhouse, erected at a cost of \$8500 some five years ago.

This club is one of the many literary organizations that bear the name of Dr. Ardan Ebell, the distinguished German scholar who, recognizing the need of women for greater mental development, founded an "international academy" with headquarters in Berlin, which should have chapters all over the world. The first chapter in America was founded in Oakland, Cal., in 1876. When Dr. Ebell passed away the Oakland members severed their connection with the Berlin academy and named their organization the Ebell Society. This name has since been adopted by many women's clubs that follow the same line of special study in classes or sections under the direction of one main organization.

It was during the administration of Mrs. John T. Brady that the Ebell Club erected its clubhouse on Carey and Pearl streets. Work was begun in July, 1900, and the structure of the bungalow type, was ready for occupancy in December of that year. The first floor contains an auditorium with a seating capacity of 300, two parlors and a reception room between the parlors, a well equipped kitchen whence light refreshments are served at the first meeting each month. On the second floor is a balcony with seating capacity for 100 people, besides cloak and telephone rooms and living rooms for a caretaker.

The regular club programs are given the second and fourth Friday afternoons each month mostly by southern California talent. The individual members furnish the programs given before the different sections, all of which meet once each month and some of them twice.

Officers this year are: President, Mrs. Charles D. Baker; first vice-president, Mrs. George Richmond; second vice-president, Mrs. George W. Cobb; recording secretary, Mrs. H. F. Sheldon; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Sadie Persons; treasurer, Mrs. Bruce Rice, and general curator, Mrs. F. DeWitt Crank.

ARCTIC EXPLORER, LUNCHEON GUEST, TELLS OF TRAVELS

Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, who was a member of the Peary arctic expedition and later of another northern expedition, spoke before the members of the Boston City Club today at a luncheon given in his honor. He told of his experiences during a 1200 mile trip over land in the arctic.

Guests invited were Mayor Curley, Charles L. Burrill, newly-elected state treasurer; Addison L. Winship, civic secretary of the club; Louis A. Frothingham, H. Staples Potter, George B. Glidden, E. C. Wade, Congressman Robert O. Harris, Samuel F. Hubbard and David F. Tilley.

SPECIAL GRANGE SESSIONS BEING HELD IN MELROSE

Special sessions of the Middlesex-Essex Pomona Grange in Odd Fellows hall and of the Massachusetts State Grange in Memorial hall in Melrose are held today for the purpose of conferring the fifth and sixth degrees at the respective meetings. E. S. Chapman, master of the state grange, and E. C. Miller, master of Middlesex-Essex Pomona, preside.

It is expected that about 1000 grangers will be present, including many from distant parts of the state. Supper is to be served in Odd Fellows hall between the sessions at 6 o'clock.

CONDITION ILLINOIS BANKS
CHICAGO—The state auditor of public accounts has issued a call for a report of condition of the Illinois state banks at the commencement of business Nov. 25.

HOW TO MAKE BIRDS LIKE NEW ENGLAND TOLD

Plant Shrubs That Will Provide Food for Them and Shelters That Will Make Them Feel at Home, Recommend Experts

Attraction of birds in New England and other states of the northeastern section of the United States, by the planting of fruit-bearing shrubs and trees and erecting suitable bird shelters, is the subject of a new farmers' bulletin issued by the United States department of agriculture. The work relates particularly to the communities along and near the rocky New England coast.

W. L. McAtee of the federal department was in conference some time ago with Edward Howe Forbush, Massachusetts state ornithologist, concerning local conditions, as Mr. Forbush is a recognized authority. The Arnold arboretum, with its diversity of plant life always attracting a large variety of birds, furnished Mr. McAtee with much of his desired opportunity for study.

Much Experimenting
Considerable experimenting has been done in this state under the advice of Mr. Forbush in the matter of the proper kind of bird house, protection, feeding arrangements and the attraction and preservation of birds. Mr. Forbush has written a book covering these phases of agriculture and outdoor life, which is issued practically at cost by the state board of agriculture.

The juniper is one of the shrubs most highly recommended by the government bulletin for the New England bird lover to use in attracting his feathered friends. Then the following are given: Common barberry, English thorn, hybrid crabapple, European and American mountain ashes, smooth and staghorn sumacs, privets, buckthorn and red-berried elder.

Birds Like Juniper
Mr. Forbush explains that the juniper is the Virginia or red cedar and that there is also the ground juniper. They bear berries the birds like and have such thick growth that they form protection in the winter.

The European and American mountain ash, according to Mr. Forbush, are best for the winter and the birds feed on the seed of the sumac when they can obtain little else. He adds to the list the red-berried elder as one of the best because it comes so early, and for that reason he includes the shad bush. The latter is like the high blueberry and is sometimes called the Juneberry. It fruits in June, does well in New England and the birds are fond of it.

Bayberry Recommended

The bayberry is another recommendation by Mr. Forbush. He describes it as one of the great favorites of the birds. It furnishes fruit all winter for the birds, which clean up the berries completely. The mulberry is also proposed as one of the best for attracting the birds. It fruits all through the season and the birds prefer it to the cherry. The new American mulberry does well here in his opinion. For the fall and winter the black alder, which bears bright red berries that hang on all winter, is strongly favored.

Mr. Forbush has found in the matter of bird boxes that the plain box made in this country for 15 to 50 cents is much more successful when placed on a long smooth pole than the imported varieties made from sections of trees.

Plants for Sandy Soil

The government publication continues with a list of plants for sand such as the beach grass and sunflower for the seed eaters and the bayberry, sea buckthorn, and cherry, beach plum, cranberry and bearberry for the fruit eaters.

The bulletin recommends planting the wild varieties of fruit adjacent to the cultivated varieties as a protection to the latter. If wild strawberries are grown near the cultivated berries in the same garden the former will ripen at the same time and the birds will eat the wild fruit in preference to the other.

The bulletin may be secured simply by application to the department of agriculture at Washington.

MINNEAPOLIS GENERAL ELECTRIC
NEW YORK—The first coupon of the \$2,000,000 6 per cent notes of Minneapolis General Electric Company becomes payable Dec. 1. Payment will be made at offices of William P. Bonbright & Co., recently appointed New York agents.

TREES TO BORDER ENTIRE LENGTH OF LINCOLN ROAD

Great Ocean to Ocean Highway to Be Made Beautiful by Women of All the States Through Which It Is to Pass

Special to the Monitor from its Chicago Bureau
CHICAGO—Trees will be planted along the Lincoln highway from ocean to ocean by the women of the states through which it passes, working under the direction of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Each state's planting is to be individual and done under the conservation chairman of its own women's clubs. The organization from New York to California is now complete, and in many of the states the trees to be planted have been selected. The work is undertaken by women as an aid to women in the realization of how much good roads mean to those shut in on the farm. But in addition to educational, social and economic reasons, the women are prosecuting this work to make the country more beautiful.

Poetry marks the planting plans, which start in the East with laurel and white oak, crowning the highway and symbolizing the strength and grandeur of Lincoln's character; coming to the three "I's" of the central states—Indiana, Illinois and Iowa—the prairie rose, indicative of the heart of Lincoln and his clemency; and concluding at the Golden Gate in a long lane of California's glory, the California poppy, fringed with blue lupines. Many other are the trees and flowers to be planted in the 3500 miles of the great national thoroughfare.

Every schoolyard along the highway is to be planted. Generally, it is said, the most desolate spot in the vicinity is chosen for school buildings. The women plan to have the last of the famous Lincoln elms budded and to plant one of the cuttings in front of each schoolhouse. They hope also to establish a flagstaff and a flag in each schoolyard, so that the schools along the highway will set an example in patriotism and beauty.

Birds Not Forgotten
Neither are the birds of the country to be forgotten; for it is proposed to plant all along the way berry-bearing shrubs and at intervals to erect bird shelters, thus giving the birds food and shelter across the continent.

The cooperation of the women's clubs in the various states is sought by the general federation, and the presidents of these clubs are asked to bespeak the cooperation of the children and the school teachers, so that all women and children, may be working together for a more beautiful America.

Endeavor is not limited to the Lincoln highway. Main tributary roads are also to be planted. Inquiries coming in from Georgia and Florida lead the women in charge to believe that their tree planting may result in the building of roads. "For," they say, "if we can get the men interested by wanting to beautify the roads, the men will see that they are built." So the building of a tributary road from Chattanooga through Florida to its end has become one of the dreams of the women. Their sisters in these states are not yet loosed from the bondage of bad roads.

Planting of the Lincoln highway is being directed from Chicago, and by Mrs. E. E. Kendall, chairman of the Lincoln highway planting committee of the conservation department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Plans of Each State

What each state from ocean to ocean on the highway is planning was then outlined by Mrs. Kendall. Planting of course is to be kept indigenous to the soil. Each state also expects to show originality so that the traveler may realize when he has passed a state line. While the states have all made tentative plans it is possible that the services of an expert may be secured to present a plan for the entire highway, meeting the needs of each state in connection with a scheme of the whole. Mrs. Kendall is now at work with Mrs. John D. Sherman of Chicago, conservation chairman of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, trying to bring this about. Mrs. Sherman is in full sympathy with efforts to do all possible to bring the best scheme of planting the highway.

New York, the eastern state starting the highway, will plant the white oak, strong and grand, and somewhat reminiscent of Lincoln's career as a "rail splitter." White birches will be used as a warning of bridges, culverts, etc.

New Jersey, the next state, plans to plant masses of American laurel at the entrance of towns, cities and historic spots.

Ohio passed a resolution at the annual meeting of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs that the conservation department be requested to "plan for the planting and improving of the Lincoln highway through Ohio to the end that in beauty and attractiveness it may be equaled by few and surpassed by none in the whole country." Here again the wild garden effect will be used, it is probable. Mrs. P. M. Hendershot of Tiffin, O., is chairman of the conservation department looking after the planting.

Indiana, the next state to the west, proposes to plant different kinds of trees so as to give a variety of foliage along the road, particularly the oriental plane tree.

Typifies Tenderness

Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, it will be noted, will use the prairie rose at the entrance to cities and historic spots. As Prof. Wilhelm Miller of the University

You have eaten Florida oranges that didn't have any flavor. The pulp was dry and stringy and the juice—well, there wasn't much of it but what there was you found to be flat and sour. Not much pleasure in eating oranges like that! The fruit was insipid and tasteless because it didn't ripen on the trees. Again you have eaten the other kind of Florida oranges—thin-skinned fruit filled with sweet, delightful juice. These oranges tasted so good—um! How you smacked your lips at their delightful flavor! They were so fine, simply because the growers had left them on the trees until fully ripe.

To advance their own interests by protecting those of the consumers of the fruit, progressive orange and grapefruit growers of Florida some years ago formed a co-operative organization. The members are pledged to ship only tree ripened fruit, that has been handled with extreme care from tree to railroad. None but white-gloved workers prepare this fruit for market—it never is touched by human hands before shipment. In the packing houses of the organization no child labor is employed. The name and trade mark of this growers' mutual body is

This mark in red on boxes and wrappers

FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE

Means fully ripe, juicy, sweet fruit

Not many Florida oranges are ripe before winter. One of the few varieties which ripen in the fall is the Parson Brown—named after a good old preacher who had a fine orange grove. The Parson Brown oranges mature in October and November, and often will be sweet and juicy inside before they have become altogether yellow outside. This is true of no other Florida oranges—all other varieties show when they are ripe by their color.

Florida Grapefruit is of surpassing quality. This year's crop is the finest ever produced. The Florida Citrus Exchange will begin to ship grapefruit as soon as it is ripe. Buy in boxes or wrappers containing its red mark and be assured of quality and ripeness.

Booklet of citrus fruit recipes, telling how to use and how to serve, mailed for four cents in stamps by

Florida Citrus Exchange
628 Citizens Bank Building
Tampa, Florida

PORT DIRECTORS START "EAT FISH" CAMPAIGN HERE

First of a series of bulletins designed to increase the business of the port of Boston has been issued by the port directors. The initial publication aims, as well, to assist in reducing the cost of living of the people of Massachusetts and New England by calling to their attention the deliciousness and low cost of fresh fish which "can be found here in a greater variety than in any other place in the United States."

It is pointed out that visitors to Boston from the middle West and even from New York find fresh fish dinners one of the attractions of the city. By way of contrast the small consumption of fish in the state is cited. Last year, the bulletin states, 528,000,000 pounds of fish were taken from waters of New England, one quarter of the entire catch of the United States.

During the past year fish catch brought to this port alone was 170,000,000 pounds, worth \$7,500,000, the first price obtained. In conclusion the port directors declare that the people of New England and, in fact, the whole country, should make "Eat Fish" their slogan; that they should make fish a part of their meal as often as possible to reduce the cost of living and encourage and support one of the largest industries of the port of Boston and New England.

Nebraska has reported that an appeal will be made to every federated club in the state to aid either by purchasing trees and planting them or by contributing funds. Efforts will be made to get the Legislature to contribute a trained forester to examine the trees and teach the women of Nebraska their value and care. Mrs. Joseph Sparks of Chadron, Neb., is directing the work.

Wyoming, the next state toward the setting sun, has adopted the cottonwood, the box elder and the quaking aspen.

Other standbys, the state reports, are pine and cedars. High winds and dry climate make planting difficult, necessitating perhaps a contemplated scheme of planting in sections with a fence and water. Political difficulties have delayed the selection of route in various places.

Lily Utah's Decoration

Utah shows interesting work. The women there plan to use the pines of the hills, the cottonwood, and the Segal lily, the state flower. These Utah women have discovered in the Segal lily another symbolism of Lincoln's character, they write—its life-giving qualities, for when the first pioneers came into the state and were unable to find other food they used the roots of the Segal lily and found them nourishing and palatable. Where nothing else will grow, cactus and sage brush will be used to mark the highway. In the salt fields, where absolutely no vegetation takes root, the women of Utah plan to use blocks and figures of salt.

Nevada presents unusual difficulties. The road stretches for 350 miles, often through desert where for 40 or 50 miles there is no habitation, no water and no possible way of irrigating. Besides this, the population is so sparse that the entire state has but 10 clubs and 700 women.

California, right across the state line and the last link in the highway, promises a variety of planting because of the mixed climates the national road will pass through to its terminus in San Francisco. Pepper trees will be set out in abundance. Many hundreds of miles of road are already built.

HIGH SCHOOL TO DEBATE SUFFRAGE

The question, "Resolved, That women should have the right of equal suffrage in the United States," will be debated, rehearsed and then debated again at the Somerville high school in the near future. The Boys Debating Society, Girls Debating Society and the senior civics classes will participate in the debate. Two teams will be chosen from each.

REGULAR LINERS IN OCEAN SERVICE BECOME FEWER

Steamer Sachem, in Today, Spoke No Craft All the Way Across, Report Officers

Absence of regular liners is becoming more noticeable at sea, according to officers of two transatlantic steamers that reached port today. Regular steamers are taken for government duty, and the tramps chartered to maintain the service, take other routes and avoid prominence at sea. The steamers Sachem of the Warren line and Danish steamer Arkansas both reached port today without having passed any sort of craft whatever, from the time of leaving the other side until nearing this coast.

The Sachem, Captain Evans, came in from Liverpool with 4000 tons of general merchandise, and three passengers, on the last trip to this port this year. The Sagamore will follow the Sachem, being due here about Dec. 6. After that the service will be maintained by the steamers Algeriana, Feliciano and Eagle Point, steamers all now to this port. The Sachem was two days late, owing to adverse conditions at sea. Passengers were Mrs. Hilda M. Rimmer, going to Bridgeport, Conn.; John Stevenson, going to Philadelphia, and O. E. H. Tjell, going to Worcester.

Captain Gense of the Arkansas, reported leaving Copenhagen Oct. 31, and encountering adverse conditions at sea, arriving here about five days behind schedule. On board were 2500 tons of general cargo.

SPOKANE STOCK EXCHANGE
SPOKANE, Wash.—Members of the Spokane stock exchange are taking a vote on reopening the exchange Nov. 30. It is believed the vote will be affirmative.

The Sunny Gray Babies' Shops announce the readiness of the

Christmas Toy Shops

The little folks have already discovered the Toy Shop.

Even while the Toys were still in the throes of moving, the boys and girls descended upon us and a whole lot of Christmas gifts have been chosen already.

We can't show you the biggest Toy Shop in the world—yet. But we can promise mothers and fathers and aunts and uncles and grandfathers and grandmothers and big brothers and sisters and all the rest who buy toys—we can promise them a bright, clean, well-arranged Toy Shop in which you can quickly find what you want to find in—

Dolls and Dolls' Furniture

Stuffed Animals

Kindergarten Supplies

Games

Mechanical Toys

Children's Furniture

Meccano, Erector

Large Toys such as Hand Cars, Express Wagons, Doll Carriages, etc.

If you'll hark back to last December, it will not be necessary for us to emphasize the wisdom of choosing early. Bring the kiddies in today or tomorrow—next week at the latest. They'll soon show you what they want, we'll take the order for delivery later, and one of the most important parts of your Christmas shopping will be out of the way for another year.

Mail Orders Filled—Third Floor

WASHINGTON STREET, AT SUMMER, BOSTON

STATE GATHERS INFORMATION ABOUT ITSELF

Through Commission on Economy 500 Pages of Data of All Kinds Concerning Government Is Assembled for Reference

There are 114 separate executive departments in the Massachusetts state government, according to a report on the functions, organization and administration of these departments just finished by the state commission on economy and efficiency. The term department used by the commission in its report applies not only to the main departmental divisions, but also to all boards, commissions, bureaus, etc.

No attempt was made in this report to criticize the present system or to recommend changes but merely to present data that may be used by the economy commission or the Legislature for promoting further efficiency in management.

It was found that about 50 per cent of all state departments and institutions are controlled by unpaid officials or trustees and that about 77 per cent have plural administrative heads, that is, more than a single individual in charge.

Classified by Groups

Classified according to whether control is exercised by a single or plural head, whether that head is elective or appointive and whether paid or unpaid, the department were found to group as follows:

Single paid head, elected by people.....	5
Single paid head, elected by Legislature.....	1
Single paid head, appointed by Governor.....	15
Single paid head, appointed by Governor and confirmed by council.....	1
Single unpaid head, ex officio, appointed to principal office by Governor.....	1
Single unpaid head, ex officio, appointed by Governor and confirmed by council.....	28
Single unpaid head, ex officio, appointed by Governor and confirmed by council.....	3
Single unpaid head, ex officio, appointed by Governor and confirmed by council.....	3
Single unpaid head, ex officio, appointed by Governor and confirmed by council.....	1
Single unpaid head, ex officio, appointed by Governor and confirmed by council.....	31
Single unpaid head, ex officio, appointed by Governor and confirmed by council.....	8
Single unpaid head, ex officio, appointed by Governor and confirmed by council.....	13
Single unpaid head, ex officio, appointed by Governor and confirmed by council.....	4
Single unpaid head, ex officio, appointed by Governor and confirmed by council.....	114

Methods Vary

Among the observations made in the report, it was found that departments with the same form of organization are in many cases engaged in work which presents totally different administrative problems, and that the character and methods of appointment of both paid and unpaid boards vary widely.

Relative to administration, the economy commission says in part:

"The form of organization of some departments is so strictly prescribed by law that the departmental head can make only slight and unimportant changes without express authority from the General Court. An example is the department of the treasurer and receiver-general, where certain minor readjustment of work and reassignment of duties as well as changes in salaries could not be made until a special act authorizing them was passed."

"Generally, departments which have a single head come under the direct and personal management of that single head. The single heads of departments usually give full time, or approximately full time, to the work of their departments. This is also true of the high-salaried chairmen of boards controlling departments."

Give Only Part Time

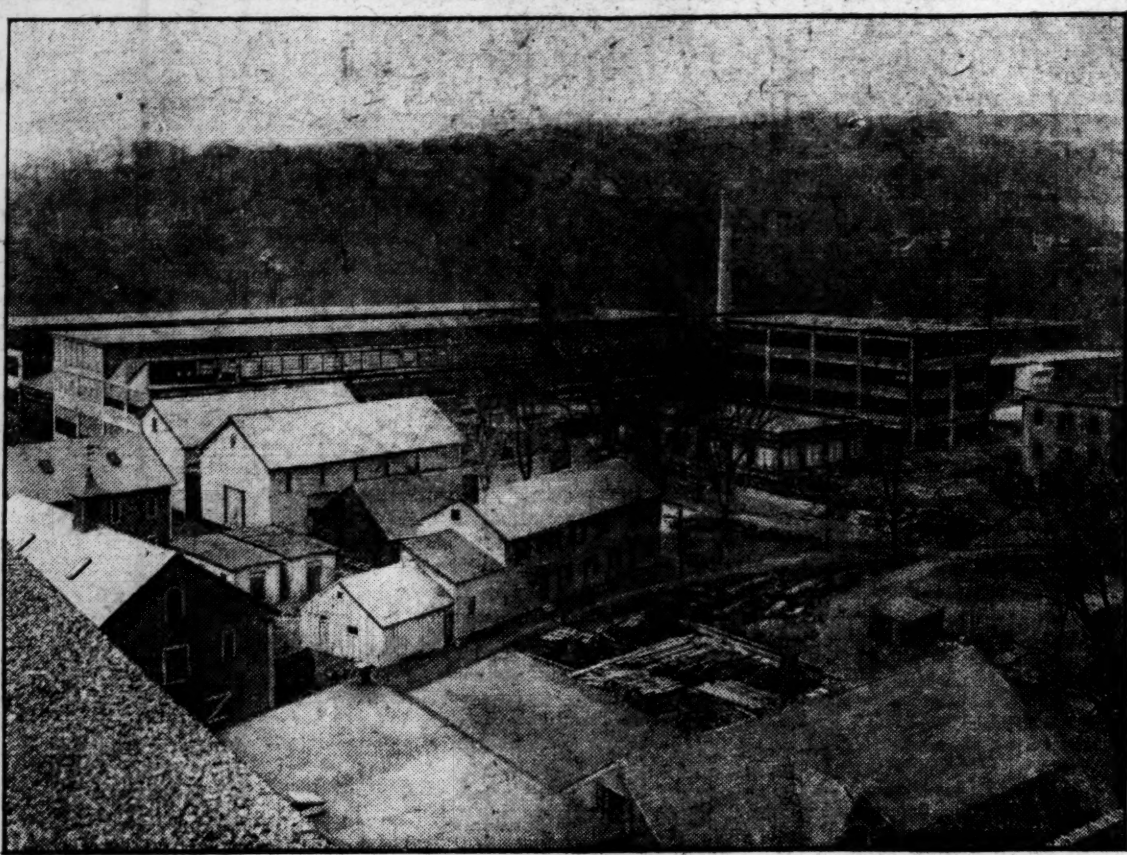
Unpaid boards having charge of departments and institutions usually give only a small amount of time, in comparison with full-time schedule, to the work of such departments and institutions. Trustees of institutions in general devote to the affairs of their respective institutions only such time as is required to attend monthly meetings—most of which are held at the institutions, but some in Boston and other cities—to make several visits each year outside of meetings, and to advise the superintendent, who may consult with them from time to time by letter, telephone or personal call.

"Most officials who devote their full time, or practically full time, to the work of their departments, live within easy commuting distance, and are practically resident officials. On the other hand, members of unpaid boards or commissions often live at considerable distance from the institution, this being particularly true of the trustees of institutions, many of whom reside at long distances from the institutions of which they are trustees."

Rests on One Man

Unpaid boards in control of departments usually have a single executive officer who is held responsible for the management or superintendence of that department. To this rule there are exceptions, such as the state board of charity, which has three officials directly responsible to the board and wholly independent of one another.

"Though unpaid boards may be considered legally responsible for the control of the departments under them, yet the small amount of time which most of the members of the boards devote to the work of the departments, and the distances at which some of them live from the departments' office or the institution, tend to place upon



Plant for railroad machine tool construction, Fitchburg, to be one of largest in America

the executive officer or superintendent a very large amount of responsibility. The authority actually exercised by many such executive officers and superintendents amounts practically to "control and direction" rather than "control and management."

Each of the various departments is considered separately in the report, considerable information which has never been compiled before being given about each. There is a map showing the distribution of state institutions, armories, forest stations, fish and game hatcheries, etc., and a chart showing the relation of departments to the electorate and to the Governor and council. The report contains about 500 pages and is regarded as a valuable addition to the state's information about itself.

OHIO BOARD HOLDS ROCKEFELLER TAX MUST BE PAID

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—John D. Rockefeller's only recourse of relief from the Cuyahoga county tax assessment of \$1,200,000 upon an involuntary personal tax return of \$311,053,337 now lies in the federal courts. The board of tax complaints has dismissed Mr. Rockefeller's complaint asking an abatement on \$311,000,000 worth of stocks and bonds and upheld the action of County Tax Commissioners Fackler and Agnew in placing them upon the duplicates.

Attorneys for Mr. Rockefeller intimate that a federal injunction, restraining collection of the tax assessment, may be sought. The board reduced the valuation of Mr. Rockefeller's picture, "Disputed Boundary," to \$5000. It was valued by the tax officials at \$75,000. The board also abated the assessment of \$100,000 worth of "credits," but refused to abate the \$8000 valuation on two automobiles.

LIBRARY FUND LEFT TO NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

DEDHAM, Mass.—Boston Society of Natural History is bequeathed \$2000 for a permanent library fund in the will of Prof. Charles Sedgwick Minot of Milton, recently of Harvard University, filed here today. The sum of \$1000 is left to the president and fellows of the university to increase the embryological collection founded by him. The remainder of the estate is left to his wife, Mrs. Lucy Fosdick Minot. Mrs. Minot, Laurence Minot, brother of the testator, and Charles S. Rackemann, a cousin, are named executors.

ARMY AND NAVY

Army Orders
WASHINGTON.—Major J. S. Winn, inesp.-gen., on arrival Galveston, proceeded to Texas City, temporary duty 2d div.

Maj. E. H. Vandman, to 2d div. temporary duty, and as inspector port of embarkation, Galveston.
Lt.-Col. E. A. Root, inf., to 10th inf. Assignments in corps of engineers on arrival U. S.: Capt. L. V. Frazier, to Buffalo, N. Y., and by letter to chief of engineers for duty; J. V. Loving, to Wheeling, W. Va., and by letter to chief of engineers for duty; J. E. Humphrey, to Norfolk, and by letter to chief of engineers for duty; J. L. Peterson, to this city for special course at engineering school, and J. M. Schulz, to Mammoth Springs, Wyo., for duty assistant officer in charge improvement Yellowstone National park.

Orders Nov. 14 directing 1st Lt. N. R. Vaughan, C. A. C., to C. D. of the Columbia, amended to proceed to Ft. Rodman, Mass., C. D. of New Bedford to 52d company.

1st Lt. W. P. Currier, C. A. C., from 52d company, to Ft. Stevens, Ore., report to commanding officer C. D. of Columbia for assignment.

Navy Orders
Capt. M. L. Bristol, to duty director naval aeronauts, navy department.
Lt.-Comdr. J. B. Gay, Charleston, S. C., yard, to command the Benham.
Lts. K. Whiting, to duty as officer in charge navy aeronaut station, Pensacola; J. W. Hayward, the Olympic, to Charleston, S. C., and G. A. Beall, Tutuila, Samoa, to Mare Island Hospital.
Lieut. (junior grade) B. V. McCandlish, to the Virginia.

BIG INDUSTRIAL PLANT RISING IN FITCHBURG

Structures Now in Use Will Be Discarded After Others Are Ready—The Company Plans to Employ Many People

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Long widely known for its manufactures of machinery and textiles, Fitchburg just now is watching the rapid expansion of its oldest large industrial concern, a company engaged in heavy railroad machine tool building. All of the buildings and equipment now in use are to be discarded after the erection of an immense plant provided with new equipment capable of handling orders of any size. This plant, it is estimated, will cost \$1,000,000 and in it twice as many persons will be employed as at present work for the company.

The city granted the company's request that Broad street be extended, cutting through a part of the old buildings of the plant and quite a distance through the company's land. For an outlay of \$60,000, to be paid in the three years following, the city thus has secured a business thoroughfare that was greatly needed in its growth. Incidentally the arrangement provides the location for the central link in a new trunk sewer on which, with its filtration system, the city is expending \$1,000,000 or more.

A new location was taken by the company next to the Boston & Maine railroad tracks, behind its original main shops, which are still running undisturbed. Breaking ground last spring, the construction company has pushed the general contract with rapidity, precision and thoroughness, and it is expected the plant will be completed about Jan. 1, establishing a record in local industrial construction.

The new buildings cover a ground area of nearly 126,000 square feet, and include the machine shops, foundry, blacksmith shop, power plant, pattern shop and office structure. All harmonize in general design and construction of steel, pressed brick and concrete, being fireproof throughout. Every detail of lighting, heating, ventilating, sanitary arrangements and equipment will provide for the safety, convenience and comfort of the company's workers.

In the machine shop group are four buildings in one, 220 by 300 feet, covering more than 1½ acres of ground, partly two stories, for lighter machinery above and heavier operations below, with mezzanine floor for stock room and storage, as well as sections for heavy assembling and erecting. Three traveling cranes handle up to 20 and 30 tons, with auxiliary hoists for carrying quickly for light materials. The sawtooth construction of the cement roofs gives part of the sections the even north light from above, while others have in addition unusually large surface of side lights. Like all the other buildings, its windows are of fenestral skeleton sash with ripple glass above and lower panes of clear plate glass.

Here and in the other buildings adequate and comfortable heating is secured by forced hot water circulation. Sanitaries, bubble drinking fountains and separate coat lockers are the best modern experience can provide for the employees' welfare. In these shops much new machinery will replace that discarded in the old shops.

Besides its hot water heating, 120 by 300 feet, the foundry has an auxiliary blower system operated by a powerful fan, which also can be used to draw off the fumes and gases caused in melting and pouring, thus overcoming a common foundry trouble. Eight automatic ventilators, in the two rows of skylights, can be used when the blower is not running or is being operated for heating. There are three traveling cranes beside two hand travelers equipped with electric hoists, while the foundry is arranged for a monorail system as well.

The two cupolas or charging stands are 66 and 42 inch, respectively, with capacity of 25 tons of metal per hour. The charging platform extends into the yard, to be served by the yard traveling

crane, while swinging doors at the west end allow the travelers from inside to pass through the end of the building and serve the foundry yard for storing flasks and materials. The core department and five core ovens are all served by the cranes, and have a concrete floor with waterproof concrete sand box beneath, for storing all moulding sand and core materials.

A four-story pattern building covering about 7000 feet of ground provides for all pattern making and storage. It has the latest types of woodworking and special machinery, automatic sprinker equipment and a large elevator.

Facing Broad street is the office building, containing the general and private offices, the telephone system connecting with the entire plant; the drafting room communicating directly with the pattern building, and a department for photographic work and blueprinting. The blacksmith shop will be in the rear of the pattern building, and equipped with all modern appliances for forging, hardening and heat-treating steel.

The power plant includes boiler house and engine room of same construction as the other buildings, with 125 foot Heintz system chimney and coal pockets filled from an overhead railroad trestle. While at first the company will buy electric power, this building provides for future turbines, so to eventually make all its own power. The coal pockets, level with the boiler house floor, will also receive the foundry coke which will be transferred to the cupola platform by a yard crane spanning 70 feet. This latter will load and unload freight cars, which can be switched to various parts of the plant, all handling of heavy loads whether fuel, pig iron, sand or machinery in process or in shipment, being at a minimum of time, effort and expense.

As soon as the new plant is completed the old buildings will be vacated and torn down. Around the office and pattern buildings a landscape gardener will transform the grounds into an attractive setting for the plant.

COBOURG, ONT., HAS BOTH ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LOOK

COBOURG, Ont.—Visitors to this interesting little town on the shore of Lake Ontario are likely to get the impression that the place is both ancient and modern, both English and American. There is ample reason for this. The municipal buildings, including the old town hall of cut stone, are stately, dignified structures such as one associates with days of yore, and the stores resemble for the most part the ancient shops still found in scores of Canadian villages and towns.

Leaving the center of the town and following the main street to the east, the visitor comes upon the handsome summer homes built by citizens of the United States who have chosen this quiet town for a vacation resort in preference to any spot on their own side of the border. Large, attractive grounds surround these residences, which are so numerous that this part of Cobourg is sometimes called the United States colony. Some of these summer homes are so pretentious that they have been compared to European castles.

Cobourg is far more than a home for people who can spend their summers in leisure. It is a place of business and manufactures, as well. Foundries, carpet and woolen mills give employment to a goodly number of the population, which, according to the last census, totaled about 5000.

SEWAGE EXPERT HERE TO SPEAK

Langdon Pearse, assistant engineer of the sanitary district of Chicago, will speak tonight at 7:45 on the methods of disposal of industrial wastes with particular reference to those Chicago packing houses, under the direction of the sanitary division of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers at their quarters in Tremont Temple. Mr. Pearse has had wide experience in the actual performance of such work. For many years he directed an experiment station for ascertaining the best methods of disposing of sewage. The talk will be illustrated by lantern slides.

ONTARIO IS KNOWN AS CITY THAT CHARMS

Keystone of Orange Belt Another Designation Given Prosperous Community in California — Immense Citrus District

ONTARIO, Cal.—Arriving from the eastern end of San Bernardino county after a run of many miles through seemingly endless citrus groves, laden heavily with golden fruit, the breeze from which is scented with the rich odor of the orange and the lemon, through thousands of acres of grapes, through well cared for orchards of the apricot and the peach, one rolls into Ontario, a prosperous and wide awake city of 8000 people.

Lying on the broad plateau which extends along the base of the Sierra Madre, the city occupies a commanding position at an elevation of about 1000 feet. To the north rise the mountains, San Antonio or "Old Baldy." To the south a broad and fertile valley unfolds, dotted with the homesteads of ranchers.

Together with what is now the city of Upland, Ontario, "the city that charms," once formed what was known as the model colony. This was in the early '80s, when Canadian pioneers, seeing the great possibilities in this locality, planned a town with wide, well shaded streets, laid foundations for schools, churches and other public buildings; began the planting of orange and lemon groves, which have since developed to such wonderful proportions, and conceived the now well-known Euclid avenue. This boulevard cuts north and south through the town, and extends eight miles in either direction from Ontario, 200 feet broad, with two well paved roadways, between which, through a parkway, run the cars of the Pacific electric railway, connecting with Los Angeles and San Bernardino. This avenue has quadruple lines of palm, pepper and Grevillea trees along its entire length, and is paved with the most approved form of concrete base construction.

Of late years Ontario has been known as "the city that charms" and "the Keystone city of the orange belt." The appellation "Keystone city" has been bestowed through its being situated on the main lines of the three great transcontinental railways, the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fe and the Salt Lake; and in the very heart of the great southern California citrus industry. Its orange and lemon groves are perfectly kept, and there are handsome public buildings and beautiful homes, together with fine streets, on which large sums have been and are being expended.

Not only is Ontario the center of a tremendous citrus district, the crop from which nets her hundreds of thousands annually, but within a few miles of her lie some of the most extensive and productive peach and apricot orchards in the state. The alfalfa fields to the south cover thousands of acres and comfortable sums are being realized from them each year, and from the cattle grazing on them.

In this city may be found former residents of nearly every state in the Union, and, following the example of the first settlers here, many immigrants from Canada. Ontario is within easy access of the beach resorts by train or automobile highway. An unsurpassed system of public grammar schools gives educational advantages to the young people, the Chaffey Union high school serving the needs of both Ontario and Upland, although situated on Ontario ground. The grounds and buildings of this plant cover many acres, comprising five large buildings of solid brick and concrete construction, well lighted, airy and fitted with the most modern school appliances. George Chaffey, the founder of the Ontario colony, set apart a large sum as an endowment for a sectarian educational institution, but since has diverted this to the use of the public high school fund.

The section of the new state highway runs east and west through the heart of the city, the reaches of it on either side of Ontario being particularly interesting because of the beauty of the country through which they run. Without doubt many thousands of motor parties will use it with enjoyment, especially in the exposition year of 1915 and Ontario has prepared for them by erecting a new \$50,000 hotel.

A little to the south of Ontario are located nurseries, covering nearly 300 acres and devoted to the production of all varieties of citrus, deciduous and fancy fruit and ornamental trees; many sorts of fine shrubs, and flowers of all descriptions. The city is the home of a company manufacturing electric devices that has grown from small beginnings 12 years ago to be one of the largest concerns of its kind in the world. Several other factories furnish employment to many more people and chief among them must be noted the two great fruit canneries. A few miles to the south is one of the largest beet sugar factories in the world. This not only furnishes employment to hundreds of workers but creates a demand for the production of a profitable crop on the part of the surrounding farmers.

Public buildings here are of attractive and substantial construction, the city hall and public library particularly. In the well appointed and attractively furnished Chamber of Commerce building an exhibit of local products is maintained.

SPECIAL CUP FOR SHOW'S BEST DOG IS TO BE AWARDED

All Rings at Mechanics Building Turned Into One to Determine the Winner

At the Eastern Dog Club exhibit all rings were turned into one for selecting the best dog of the show. Special classes will be judged. Tonight several cups, including the Bancroft C. Davis, and Joseph B. Crocker cups, will be awarded. President George S. West offers a sterling silver cup to the best dog in the show.

A large crowd attended yesterday, when the first indoor whippet races ever attempted were held over a 100-yard course. Robert G. Fuller's Pagan Crossway Jill was the winner in the final heat, defeating J. B. Crocker's Gamecock Blossom.

Among the classes judged yesterday were bulldogs, Irish setters, Dalmatians, beagles, American foxhounds, Old English sheepdogs and Welsh terriers.

CORNER-STONE OF EVERETT CHURCH LAID BY MASONS

EVERETT, Mass.—The corner stone of the First Presbyterian church at Vernal street and Pleasant avenue was laid Thursday morning under direction of the Grand lodge, A. F. & A. M., with the assistance of Palestine lodge, Rt. Worshipful Harry P. Ballard, P. G. W., was deputized by Grand Master Johnson to officiate and he had the aid of Grand Lecturer Frederic L. Putnam as grand marshal.

About 75 of the craft marched from the Masonic Temple to the scene, the following also being in the line: Fred M. Burden, W. M. of Palestine lodge, D. G. M.; John R. Dexter, S. W. of Palestine lodge, as S. G. W.; Charles O. Howe, P. M., as J. G. W.; Edward B. Noyes, P. M., as G. T.; the Rev. George H. Spencer as G. C.; Nathan Nicholas, P. M. of Palestine lodge, and Harry E. Saxton, P. M. of King Solomon's lodge. Junior Warden Everett F. Hinckley was acting master of the lodge and Past Master G. A. Judd was marshal.

POULTRY EXHIBIT OPEN AT ABINGTON

ABINGTON, Mass.—With nearly 400 birds on exhibition, the annual two-day poultry show of the Abington Poultry Association opened in Standish hall, North Abington, last evening. One of the features is the United States post-office exhibit for the carrying of poultry and eggs parcels which was recently shown in Boston by Postmaster Murray at the food fair. Over 200 pens are being shown. There are a large number of White Plymouth Rocks, with 55 single entries in this class.

The judges are Elmer F. Benson of Whitman, A. F. Tilton of Rockland, F. G. Cook of Waltham, C. W. Pratt of North Abington, and F. A. Forbes of Stoughton.

MAUD BOOTH WILL SPEAK TO LEAGUE

Maud Ballington Booth, speaking at Ford hall in the School Voters League course this morning, was to devote the lecture to the problem of the wives and children of men who are in prison. A recent development of the Booths' work for prisoners has been the opening of a beautiful country home, known as Rainbow House, in which these unfortunate dependents are helped and heartened while the head of the family is serving his sentence.

At the regular Ford hall meeting Sunday evening, her topic will be "After Prison—What?"

FOOTBALL TRAIN HANDLING PRAISED

President Howard Elliott of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, in a letter of congratulation to B. Campbell and A. R. Whaley, vice-presidents, on the work of the New Haven organization in transporting the football crowd to and from the game at New Haven last Saturday, announces that he has been requested by the directors to express their appreciation to those two officials, to General Manager C. L. Bardo and to Passenger Agent A. B. Smith, and through them to all the officers and men who cooperated so efficiently.

SCHOOLBOY BAND FEATURE AT GAME

The newest adjunct to the many organizations connected with the Somerville high school is its band. The thousands who attended yesterday's football game between Rindge Technical school and the Somerville high school eleven had an opportunity to learn what the band could do upon its first appearance in public. The presence of the band was one of the features of the game. The school and patriotic pieces which it played aided greatly to enliven the occasion.

KANSAN FINDS INDIAN RELICS

TOPEKA, Kan.—Bert Cosgrove of Atchison, who, with his family, is camping near Silver City, N. M., recently, while digging near the camp, discovered a dozen rare pieces of Indian pottery, says the Capital. The pottery is of very ancient design.

PROTEST FILED AGAINST HIGHER INSURANCE COST

Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange Asks Official to Oppose Rates Increased Because of Tax

The Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange has filed with Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner Hardison a protest against alleged imposition by the insurance companies upon the assured for the payment of the war tax so called, commencing Dec. 1, 1914. In a letter to the commissioner the exchange says: "The insurance companies are stating that this is a year in which they have lost money in their business."

"We beg to object to this statement, because statistics show that up to Nov. 1, 1914, notwithstanding the great loss at Salem, Mass., in June of this year, the fire losses in the United States and Canada are \$2,500,000 less than for the same months in 1913, and this month—November—the losses have been moderate, so that if they continue until Jan. 1, 1915, the year 1914 will have the lowest losses for the past five years."

"We claim that an insurance contract is not complete until the insurance company has put stamps on, canceled them and has the policy ready for delivery. Our rates for insurance have recently been increased on buildings by reason of the new term rules put in force by the insurance companies from 25 to 33 1/3 per cent, besides other onerous and restrictive rules which they have recently put in force. The fire insurance companies ought to be made to bear their share of the war tax and cheerfully put these stamps on, cancel them themselves without any expense to the assured, same as the casualty companies agreed to do in Massachusetts, instead of trying to place another tax on the people, which is really only another increase in rates."

"We hope you will take the same attitude as the insurance commissioners of the states of Wisconsin, Michigan and New Jersey, particularly the insurance commissioner of Wisconsin, who has come out very firmly against this new imposition by the insurance companies."

CUNARD

Queenstown—Liverpool—London

CHRISTMAS SAILINGS

From NEW YORK
FRANCONIA, Nov. 28, 10 A.M.
*LUSITANIA, Dec. 5, 10 A.M.
ORDUNA, Dec. 12, 10 A.M.
*Does not call at Queenstown.

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RADCLIFFE GUILD TO GIVE PLAY FOR SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Dorothy Sands Will Act Role of Lady Teazle in "The School for Scandal"

Performances of "The School for Scandal" for the Immanuel scholarship fund will be given this evening and tomorrow afternoon and evening in the Agassiz House theater, Cambridge, by the Radcliffe Guild. Dorothy Sands '15, has the part of Lady Teazle. Miss Sands is chairman of the dramatic committee of the Ilder Club, and a member of Prof. George Baker's 47 workshop company. She has played in many plays in her college career.

The cast and committees are: Sir Peter Teazle, Eunice Allen '16; Sir Oliver Surface, Margaret Withington '10-'11; Sir Benjamin Backbite, Maura Grynne, Sp.; Sir Harry Bumper, Dorothy Fuller '18; Joseph Surface, Gladys Bodge '13-'14; Charles Surface, Rosamond Elliot '17; Careless, Mildred Clark '14; Snake, Mary Garber, Sp.; Crabtree, Dorothy Tewksbury '14; Rowley, Leila

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Former head of J. L. Hudson Co. Grocery

QUALITY SPECIALTY SHOP

30 Broadway Market

California Olive (Calaio Brand), delicious flavor, small pit, a tin 25c, 40c, 50c. Hudson Special Golden Rod Butter—the one really perfect butter. Phone Cherry 3200

CONFECTIONERY

"Mac Diarmid's" for Christmas

Make your gift last longer and remind often. Give MacDiarmid's famous Colonial Candies. Begin now sending them every week. New cooked the day sent. 50c the pound. Parcel post extra. THE MAC DIARMID'S, 32-34 Broadway.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

BANWELL & JOHNS, 171 Griswold st. "Bench Made Clothes," ready to slip on. Hats and Goggles.

HAIR DRESSERS

HARPER METHOD—Shampooing, Manicuring and Children's Hair Cutting. E. M. FRIESE, 407 Scherer Bldg., Cherry 716

LADIES TAILORS

LADIES' TAILOR

Tailor-Made Suits from \$40 up. JACOBSON, 209 Washington Arcade.

DRESSMAKERS

DRESSMAKING—MRS. MAY I. HARDING, 60 Warren Ave. East, cor. John R. Cadillac 6288 R.

LADIES' TAILORS

LADIES' TAILOR

CHARLES A. VITALE, 306 Scherer Bldg., 23-29 Grand River East

BARBER SHOPS

GOOD, Clean workmanship and manly cutting can be found at 303 Palmer Bldg. J. J. BRASS, Prop.

DETROIT

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Grinnell Bros. make Pianos

—More of them sold in Michigan in the last five years than all other high-grade makes combined. Be sure and learn our price and liberal terms.

It's a Christmas Home-Gift That Will Surely Make "Them" Happy

Steinway Pianos, Knabe, Sohmer, Vose, Sterling, etc. Sold in Michigan ONLY by

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Known all over Michigan as The Christmas Store —gifts for all the family.

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Thoughtful GIFTS of unusual charm and originality, that meet your exact need.

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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

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made of Albatross, scalloped edge, all colors.

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Including all

WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S APPAREL, MILLINERY AND SMALL WEAR

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Woodward Avenue Store To Be Opened Early in 1915

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ISAAC LOCKE CO.

97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND HOTHOUSE PRODUCTS

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN FAMILY ORDERS

SHATTUCK & JONES FISH

TELEPHONE 1437 RICHMOND NO. 125 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON

W. H. AMES & CO., Inc., POTATOES

Believing that quality would be appreciated in POTATOES as in other foods, we are placing upon the market through the merchants who are known for the high quality of the goods they carry, the VERY BEST POTATOES obtainable, in ONE PECK CARTONS WHICH EXCLUDE THE LIGHT. Maine produces the best potatoes. We purchase only the best of the Maine crop. We select only the best of the crop. Thus you get the CREAM of the Crop, the CREAM of the State. CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

AUG. S. SPIEGEL CO.

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137 Summer St. 216 Friend St. (near South Station) (near North Station)

Sausages fresh from our factory every day

Business Established 1848

FOR 90 YEARS we have distributed the choicest

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H. A. HOVEY & CO.

32 Faneuil Hall Market, Boston Tel. Richmond 930. E. A. Harris, Prop.

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ENGLISH WALNUT MEATS 40c per lb.; whole meats, 50c; per parcel post. R. E. CRANE, 1638 E. 4th St., Santa Ana, Cal.

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See our ATTRACTIVE HOLIDAY PACKAGES now while first displayed. If not carried by your dealer let us tell you how to get them.

JENNINGS CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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A COLLECTION worth nearly \$40,000 consisting of antique Dutch furniture nearly 300 years old; antique Chinese porcelain, including a very rare collection of King's blue, Japanese brass, silver-works, etc., is to be sold as a whole or in part. Address MRS. FRANGE, Kensington, W. 11, 2 Museum, Batavia, Java, Dutch Neth., Indies.

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MAX KEEZER

Highest prices paid for gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones or Furniture. Send letter or telephone, and will call at your residence. 1238 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. Tel. 302 or 2938. If one is busy call other.

NOTICE

NOTICE OF HEARING

STREET LIGHTING CONTRACT

City of Boston

Office of the City Clerk, November 24, 1914. The City Council of the City of Boston will give a public hearing in the Mayor's Hearing Room, City Hall, on TUESDAY, December 1, 1914, at seven o'clock P. M., on the proposed contract with the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston for street lighting service to the City of Boston for a period of ten years.

By order of the City Council.

JAMES DONOVAN, City Clerk.

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FACTORY 1324 14TH ST., N. W.

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JEFFERY and Maxwell cars; phone N. 4434 for demonstration. Sales and service by H. B. LEARY, Jr., 1521 14th st., N. W.

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Special Attention Paid to Tourists

THE GISH GARAGE

17th and U Sts., Washington, D. C.

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Charles W. Sharp

CLEANLINESS QUALITY AND VALUE

HIGH GRADE MEATS, POULTRY, PROVISIONS, FANCY FRUITS and VEGETABLES

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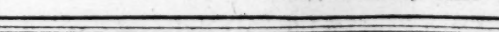
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Real Estate and Insurance

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Like Shipboard Friends—



you remember the many delightful acquaintances of a Bahamas Season.

The Nassau Winter Colony is so small, so distinctly cosmopolitan, and so intensely centered in its social and sporting life, that whether one lives in the great hotels, a villa or a boarding-house, there is ample opportunity for making lasting friendships.

Winter in the States is a succession of brilliant sunlit days in

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Splendid surf bathing, tennis, golf, sailing, pony racing, and out-door life. Nassau escapes at once the dullness of so-called "resorts" and the artificial gaiety of more-exploited wintering places.

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Near Massachusetts Ave. car lines and subway station.

The Distinctive Boston House

Wholly Reasonable Rates
Some globe trotters have been good enough to say that the Puritan is one of the most attractive and homelike hotels in the world.
Our booklet will follow the receipt of your card. C. S. COSTELLO, Mgr.

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Very desirable suites of from Three to Ten Rooms
Beautiful Banquet Hall for Private Parties
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European Plan Rooms \$1.00 up
Special prices by the week, month or season.
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Cambridge End of Harvard Bridge
To Sublet.
Unfurnished, two rooms and bath on fifth floor, facing the river, for balance of lease to September 1, 1915. Apply at Suite 506 or office, RIVERBANK COURT

Commonwealth Hotel, Inc.

Beacon Hill, Opposite State House
Strictly temperance, quiet, centrally located, superb view; rooms hot and cold water \$1.00 and up; private bath \$1.50 up. Send for booklet.
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Opposite the Gateway to and Overlooking the Fenway

Within three minutes' walk of Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues and Symphony Hall.
The Hotel where ladies traveling alone receive absolute protection.

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Special rates on rooms or suites taken by the month.

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SUNDAY HOME DINNERS
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RATES \$1.50 up without bath. \$2.00 up with bath.
Sitting Room, Bed Room and private bath \$3.00 up.
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7 to 10. Special Music
"The Superlative in Excellence"

The charge for rooms and restaurant is reasonable and the service excellent.

Single Rooms with bath - \$2.00 to \$5.00
Double Rooms with bath (2 persons) \$3.00 to \$8.00
Two minutes from Back Bay Station.
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Fittingly named for its clientele, appointments and location. Attractive for permanent and transient guests and most convenient for automobile parties.
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of from 2 to 4 rooms with bath
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Overlooking Charles River and Entire Fenway
Cafe Unexcelled GEO. E. STEARNS, Treasurer

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ON BEAUTIFUL COPLEY SQUARE
One minute from Back Bay and Huntington Avenue Stations
250 ROOMS, \$1.50 UP EMILE F. COULON

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Under Personal Supervision of Proprietor
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THE LITTLE BRICK HOUSE
90 WESTLAND AVE.
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25 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON
Lunch 11 to 3
Home-Made Bread, Cakes, Pies, Etc.
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800 ROOMS ALL WITH BATHS
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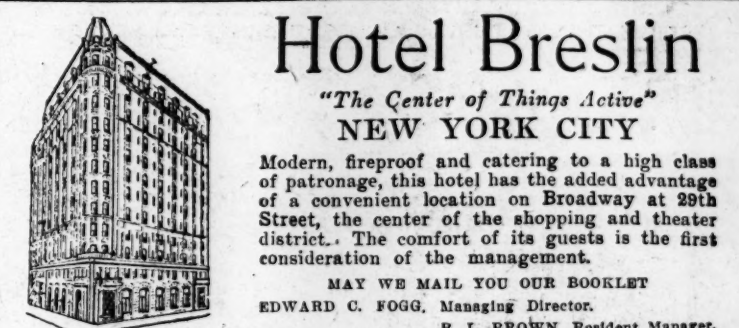
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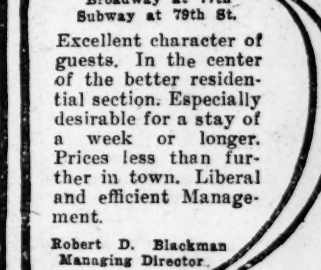
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WHY PAY EXCESSIVE HOTEL RATES?
THE CLENDENING 198 West 103rd Street
NEW YORK CITY
SELECT—HOME-LIKE—ECONOMICAL. Suites of Parlor, Bedroom, Private Bath, for two persons, \$2.00 daily per suite. Write for descriptive booklet B with fine map of city.

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Broadway at 77th
Subway at 79th St.
Excellent character of guests. In the center of the better residential section. Especially desirable for a stay of a week or longer. Prices less than further in town. Liberal and efficient Management.
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America's Latest and Most Refined, and New York's Centermost Hotel
Only hotel occupying an entire city block. Vanderbilt and Madison Aves. 43d and 44th Sts., adjoining Grand Central Terminal. 1000 rooms open to outside air. 950 with bath—Room rates from \$2.50 per day.
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Martha Washington

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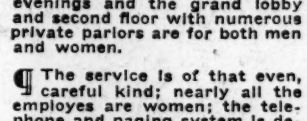


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The 450 bedrooms are for the exclusive use of women guests; the two lower floors containing a magnificent restaurant with orchestral music evenings and the grand lobby and second floor with numerous private parlors are for both men and women.
The service is of that even, careful kind; nearly all the employees are women; the telephone and paging system is developed to a science; the chamber maids are accustomed to assisting guests in their rooms and all the little things necessary to the comfort of a woman traveler can be secured and are offered graciously and at all hours.
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Furnished suites of two to five rooms with bath, for permanent or transient occupancy.
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Far enough from the heart of the city to insure quiet, and near enough to the business and shopping district to be easily accessible.
Every Modern Convenience and Luxury
GEORGE R. SANFORD, Mgr.
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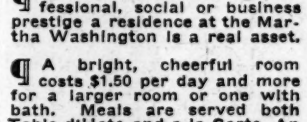
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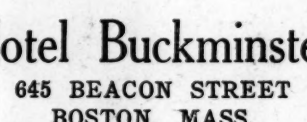
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Nearest hotel to Back Bay Stations of R. & A. R. E. and N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Near Public Library, Trinity Church, New Opera House.
European Plan Cafe Private Dining Rooms
A comfortable hotel with large rooms and first-class cuisine at moderate prices.
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IN OLD CONCORD, MASS.
For Winter Suites, with or without baths, and single rooms, excellent board.
36 Minutes from North Station



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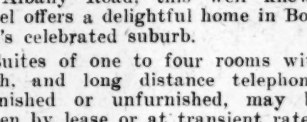


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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Virginia Avenue, Near Beach
SPECIAL FALL AND WINTER RATES
Private baths. Rooms en suite with running water. Booklet. Careful management.
MONROE HUTCHINS, Prop.



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ON THE BOARDWALK
Private residence overlooking the ocean. Guests received.
Attractive, newly furnished rooms, single or en suite, with every modern comfort.
Address 2 MAINE AVENUE
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Brookline, Mass.
20 minutes to the shopping centre of Boston.
Desirable accommodation for transient and permanent guests.
ARTHUR L. RACE, Proprietor



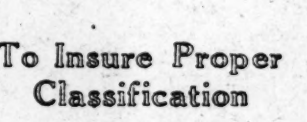
The Onondaga

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK



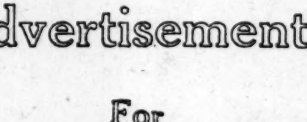
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NEW YORK



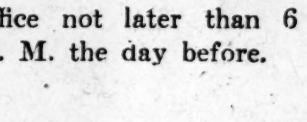
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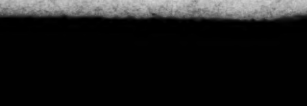
The Onondaga

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK



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REVENUE SEEN IN PRINCETON'S NEW STADIUM

Income Big Enough to Pay for Enlargement of Athletic Facilities—Enclosure Used This Month for the First Time

PRINCETON, N. J.—Completion of the Palmer memorial stadium, used for the first time Nov. 14 for the Yale-Princeton game, marks a unique event in the history of Princeton University. Built at a cost of about \$300,000, the stadium is a direct gift to the university by Edgar Palmer '03, for the use of the athletic association. It is located on Laughlin field, where it is near enough to all parts of the university to be fairly easy of access, and is surrounded by open fields, thus affording ample space near by for the parking of motor cars.
The stadium is built entirely of reinforced concrete, and has 45 rows of seats, with a wide promenade extending around the entire top behind the last row. The seating capacity is 41,000. A football field occupies the center of the enclosure, and a running track extends all the way around. For field events ample space is given between the track and the part reserved for football.
The structure is shaped like the letter "U," thus resembling the Harvard

Princeton University's new stadium and its surroundings

stadium. The open end is toward Lake Carnegie to the south, and affords a fine view of the rolling country beyond. The curved end points northwest, thus bringing the sun in the middle of November, when the big games are played, exactly at right angles to the long side of the football field, where it is out of the players' eyes.

Viewed from the outside, this new addition to Princeton's equipment presents an imposing appearance. There are 27 entrances to the seats, most of them reached without steps. The main entrance is flanked by two towers connected by a sweeping arch, while on each side smaller arches alternate with the supporting columns throughout the entire exterior length of the structure.

The ticket offices are in the towers at the main gate. On the ground under the stadium there is a covered concourse which goes completely around it, and from which the ramps lead to the interior. This concourse will shelter spectators on their way to their seats.

It is expected that after the interest charges have been paid to the university, the stadium will be a source of revenue which will provide for the enlargement of Princeton's athletic equipment. And it will also effect a big saving annually by doing away with the necessity of building temporary stands every autumn at University field, where games hitherto have been played.

As this year has been marked by an event of such special importance, so last autumn was made memorable by the dedication of the buildings belonging to Princeton's graduate college. This was the consummation of a plan projected nearly 20 years before to complete the university's educational system. More than 100 leading educators from both

sides of the Atlantic were present and the event was made further significant by the presence of President Taft, who delivered the address commemorating the work and influence of former President Cleveland, whose deep interest in the advance of the university was so well known.

Princeton University is one of the oldest educational institutions in America. Its charter was granted in 1746, and shortly after plans were made for opening the college. This event took place at the house of the first president, the Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, not in Princeton but in Elizabeth—Tow. Later the college was located permanently in the town of Princeton.

Nassau hall, which is the oldest and considered the most interesting of the university buildings, was the "handsomest and most commodious academic structure in the colonies," when completed in 1756. It was named for William III, Prince of Orange and Nassau. During the revolution both armies used the building as barracks. From the last of June till the 4th of November, 1783, Nassau hall was the national capital. Today, though over a century and a half have passed since its dedication, it is but little changed in appearance, and here on the steps on spring evenings the custom of senior singing is kept up; here, too, the seniors gather for their last class photograph.

Two other buildings of unusual interest are the Chancellor Green and the new library building, which together form University library. The first was erected at a cost of \$120,000, and the second at a cost of \$650,000. The collection of books contained within the walls of this double structure is one of the largest and finest to be found in any university library in the United States.

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IN THE REAL ESTATE MARKET

Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	China	San Fran.	Nov. 30, 6 p.m.
China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Tacoma Marine	Seattle	Dec. 3, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West, which is forwarded via Europe).	Maitai	San Fran.	Dec. 4, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, Samoa Islands, Australia (except West, which is forwarded via Europe) specially addressed for New Zealand	Sonoma	San Fran.	Dec. 17, p.m.
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West, which is forwarded via Europe)	Niagara	Vancouver	Dec. 18, 6 p.m.

Merchandise for United States postal agent at Shanghai or Japanese parcel post cannot be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

KANSAS WHEAT CROP BREAKS RECORD FOR SIZE AND VALUE

This Year's Yield Approximately Twice Any Former Best, and Is More Than 25 Per Cent Greater Than Any Other State in Single Season

TOPEKA, Kan.,—Secretary J. C. Mohler of the state board of agriculture has issued the following:

"The Kansas wheat crop of 1914 amounted to 180,924,885 bushels, with a value estimated at \$151,583,031, according to the final figures issued by the state board of agriculture.

"While the fact has been apparent that the wheat production of Kansas this year was by far the largest in the history of the state, few perhaps have any adequate conception of its magnitude. In order that the public may gain some accurate idea of how the yield bulks, it is pointed out that this year's crop is approximately twice as much as the state's next best yield, is more than 25 per cent greater than any other state has ever produced in a single season and about equals the combined yields of the three states ranking next highest in the production this year. Kansas led all other states in wheat production last year, according to the United States department of agriculture, but this year's crop is 100 per cent larger.

"Kansas raised wheat enough this year to make 40,205,540 barrels of flour. Were this amount of flour converted into bread it would make eight and one half billion loaves, enough to meet our nation's need for bread for a year, or nearly 95 loaves for every man, woman and child in the United States.

"Correspondents estimate that 44 per cent (79,616,000 bushels) of the crop remains in the growers' hands. This in itself is 15,000,000 bushels more than the average annual wheat production in Kansas in the 20 years ended with 1913. Reporters intimate that this 79,000,000 bushels is held for the coveted price of \$1 a bushel.

"The value of this record-smashing crop, as reported, is twice as much as that of the best preceding year, and if apportioned equally among the state's inhabitants would give to each a little more than \$90.

"Following the long established custom of making the annual inventory of products and values at this season of the year, the \$151,583,031 will stand as the

official appraisal by the board of the value of the crop of 1914. The value per bushel credited in this report is the average received to date, or \$83.78. With current prices ranging from 95 to 98c, however, and considering the large amount of wheat still on hand, and the prospect of further increases because of expected demands from the warring European nations, it appears that the value as given in this report may prove to fall short of the actual returns to the farmers. Assuming that the amount of wheat on hand were sold at prices prevailing now, the proceeds would add nearly \$10,000,000 to the value as reported, increasing the total to about \$160,000,000.

"The area sown to winter wheat was 9,061,971 acres, and to spring wheat, grown almost exclusively in the three of four northwestern counties, 54,212 acres, making the total wheat acreage by far the largest ever sown, or 9,116,183 acres. Of this the average yield per acre was 19.85 bushels—the highest since 1889. The spring wheat output amounted to 549,843 bushels.

"Taking the state as a whole, yields were uniformly good, the lower reports coming from those counties where the wheat was damaged more or less by the winds last spring. The highest average yields (26 bushels to the acre) in Riley, Shawnee and Wabunsee; and Pawnee, Chase and Harvey follow with 25 bushels. The county having the largest yield is Reno, with 67,338.48, or an average of 22 bushels per acre. Pawnee is second with a total of 6,893,125 bushels, and Barton and Ford follow in the order named with 5,496,920 bushels, and 5,142,692 bushels. The quality of the crop grades high, generally.

"While much wheat was seeded under exceptionally promising conditions last fall, on fields that were practically summer-fallowed because of the failure of corn, the tremendous yield this year is largely a result of the favorable season, and is a splendid tribute to the state's productive soil and congenial climate and to the men who sowed the crop and reaped the harvest."

ISLAND CREEK COAL AFFAIRS ARE NOT MUCH AFFECTED

Present Production Not More Than 30,000 or 40,000 Tons a Month Under Best Figures

The slowing down of industry in this country as a result of the war has not affected the Island Creek Coal Company as much as might have been expected, it is said. In fact, the company is doing surprisingly well, and current production is not more than 30,000 or 40,000 tons a month under the best figures the company has ever made. So well was the company going before the war that the output for 10 months of this year is almost equal to that for the entire year of 1913, or 1,911,000 tons, compared with 1,916,000 tons.

Reduced to figures of dollars and cents, however, the profits for the 10 months of 1914 are \$82,000 better than for the 12 months of last year; net earnings—after a charge of 6 cents a ton for depreciation—being \$711,000 for the 10 months, and \$629,000 for the entire year of 1913. These profits include all revenues from subsidiary and affiliated companies.

Present indications point to a production this year larger than the company has ever reported for a given 12 months, and an estimate of 2,200,000 tons will not be far from the mark.

The company has an ample supply of coal at its western storage points, which were filled up during the summer months and which will be drawn down during the coming winter. One million dollars was invested at Lake Superior in providing storage and dock facilities.

At the end of 1913 the company's profit and loss surplus stood at \$848,000, having been reduced by \$200,000 in making up the full 95 per share dividends on the common stock. It is the official expectation that this year less than \$50,000 will have to be drawn from surplus account to meet a similar payment. Today the company is paying dividends of \$6 per share on 50,000 shares of preferred and \$5 on 119,000 shares of common stock.

Island Creek has no debt and has net quick assets of \$1,250,000. Engineers have estimated that the property contains 750,000 tons of coal, so that the "life of the mine" is the last question to give the directors any concern.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK.—The naval stores market presented the same quiet appearance Wednesday. There was no inclination on the part of consumers to stock up in view of the uncertainties in the general situation. While exports have been resumed, they are still, as a general rule, limited. In some quarters there is an inclination to maintain firm prices, but offerings of turpentine are still freely made on the flat basis of 47½ cents a gallon. Actual conditions in the South remained unchanged, despite the fact that receipts during the past few days have been running light.

Rosins—An easy undertone pervades the New York market. There is a large accumulation in store, and offers of any quantity are made as low as \$3.80 per barrel. There was a steady tone in the pale grades as it is known that production of these grades has been curtailed to some extent. The general feeling is that production next season will be cut down to pave the way for any surplus quantities which will be left over this season.

Prices as given by the New York Commercial are for graded rosins in yard, per barrel, and are nominal in the absence of settled conditions. Graded B \$3.80, D \$3.85, E \$3.85, F \$3.90, G \$3.90, H \$3.95, I \$4.15, K \$4.65, M \$5.20, N \$5.85, W \$6.25, Wt \$6.50.

Tar and Pitch—There were but few takers on Wednesday and the market presented no unusual features. As previously pointed out, the call on outstanding contracts prevents any great accumulation. Concessions have been named nevertheless, and the market is rather easy. Kiln burned and retort grades are being held on the basis of \$6.50 at a barrel and finest grades of pine pitch at \$4.64.25 a barrel. North Carolina grades of pine pitch are offering at \$3.50 at \$3.75 a barrel.

SAVANNAH—Wednesday's market: Spirits firm at 45½c, sales 183, receipts 415, exports 300, stock 32,220. Rosins firm; sales 1451, receipts 769, exports 410, stock 121,939. Prices: WW \$5.95, WG \$5.60, N \$5.40, M \$4.65, K \$4.05, I \$3.55, H \$3.50, G \$3.55, F \$3.45, D \$3.40, B \$3.40.

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston, which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour, \$7.75 @ 8 bbl, \$1 @ 1.05 bag; pastry, \$7 bbl, 90c bag. Butter—Print, 39c lb; tub, 38c lb, 5-lb box \$1.90, 10-lb tub \$3.80. Eggs—Fancy brown, 69c doz; fresh-laid Maine and New Hampshire, 64c doz; western first, 30 @ 40c, according to size. Beans—York state pea, 10c qt, 75c pk; medium pea, 10c qt, 75c pk; California, 15c qt, \$1.10 pk; yellow eyes, 15c qt, \$1 pk; kidney, 14c qt, \$1.10 pk. Sugar—Granulated, 6c per single lb; 5c in 100-lb bags. Potatoes—Maine, 25c pk, 90c bu, \$1.75 per 2-bu bag; selected, 30 pk; sweet, 5c lb. Oranges—California, 30 @ 50c doz; Floridas, 30 @ 50c. Apples—Baldwins, 25 @ 40c pk; fancy Baldwins, 50c pk; McIntosh reds, 50 @ 60 pk; Greenings, 25 @ 40c pk.

LARGE SALES OF PIG IRON ARE REPORTED

Policy of Important Steel Producers to Sell Freely for First Quarter of 1915 at the Best Prices to Be Obtained

NEW YORK.—Sales of pig iron by Buffalo furnaces amounting to 150,000 to 200,000 tons are the chief feature of the iron market in a week that has brought little change in finished steel, says the Iron Age. A development at Pittsburgh that may become important is the announcement that a leading steel company will sell at present prices for the first quarter of next year and is authorizing its sales managers to meet the market.

It has been found that the better sentiment of the past three weeks has not kept prices from yielding, and it is evident that the policy of important steel producers will now be to sell freely for the first quarter of 1915 at the best prices that can be obtained. This may result, as in the closing weeks of 1911, in a more active market and make December, as is being predicted, the best month for bookings in the final quarter. Prices are now close to the well-remembered level of those of three years ago.

The sales of pig iron at Buffalo in two weeks have been close to 250,000 tons, and by some authorities those of the past week are put as high as 200,000 tons. The American Radiator Company alone took 108,000 tons for delivery in the first half of 1915. There were also two 15,000-ton lots, several of 10,000 tons and a considerable number of 5000 tons. Most of the buying was for New England and New York state foundries, and \$12 for No. 2 X was generally the basis, though this was not the minimum. Buffalo furnaces are generally sold up far into the first quarter, some well into the second quarter, and asking prices of two interests are now \$13, with \$12.50 as minimum for early delivery. One furnace company will shortly blow in a furnace at Buffalo and one at Detroit.

In other districts Cincinnati, next to Buffalo, has been active in pig iron, sales there of both northern and southern iron being the largest in several months.

There are indications that the buying by large foundry interests, who were attracted by recent low prices, will broaden into a considerable movement.

Sales of southern iron by the Steel Corporation were 30,000 tons last week, including 10,000 tons of basic to an Ohio river plant. Three lots of 5000 tons of basic were placed in the central West by the American Steel Foundries for Alhambra and Sharon works, 10,000 tons at \$12.75, delivered, and 5000 tons at \$12.50 at furnace.

November orders in finished lines have been less than the October average with some producers. The Steel Corporation's bookings, including export business, have averaged about the same as for last month and in the past week have been slightly better. Its ingot production is now at 38 per cent of capacity, after having been considerably less early in the month.

Out of its 119 blast furnaces 74 are idle, the active capacity being 40 per cent of the whole. Since Nov. 1 a number of furnaces have gone out, including one Duquesne, one Ohio, and one Central at Cleveland in the past week.

Published statements as to steel works and rolling mill resumptions are misleading. There are alternating stops and starts, the latter being published and the former suppressed. In the industry as a whole it is doubtful if any real gain has been made in employment this month.

Bars, plates and structural shapes show a shade more activity this week. In the central West the first two have sold at 1.95c, Pittsburgh, in ordinary business. The weakness of steel bars is due in part to the competition of iron bars, a sale of the latter, made at Buffalo, figuring back to .90c, at Chicago district mill.

The New York Central's 25,000-ton rail order has been placed with the Lackawanna Steel Company and largely will be rolled before 1915. Some foreign rail business has been done of which details are not given out. On the 25,000 tons of 60, 70 and 80-pound rails and 5000 tons of track supplies for Norway, bids will be opened at Christiania on Nov. 27. The length to which cast iron pipe makers have gone to get winter work is shown in a bid of \$19.80 on 4000 tons of 60-inch pipe at Boston this week, the next lowest bid being \$20.75. Dayton, O., is in the market for 5500 tons of 3 to 36-inch pipe.

Our London cable refers to the sale of ferromanganese at \$62, c.i.f., Baltimore, although \$68 was nominally the market before the British government embargo. No new shipments from England have yet been arranged for, as the result of Washington negotiations. In the case of manganese ore the state department's efforts released loaded vessels at Indian ports for the Steel Corporation, but there is no promise of further shipments to this country from India.

AMSTERDAM EXCHANGE.—AMSTERDAM.—It is believed in financial circles here that the reopening of the New York stock exchange for restricted trading in bonds will accelerate the resumption of business on the Amsterdam exchanges.

KANSAS CITY MEXICO & ORIENT ROAD EXTENSION

Construction Into Del Rio, Texas, Will Begin Soon, It Is Announced—Border Is Goal

DEL RIO, Tex.—It is authoritatively announced here that the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railroad will resume construction on its line into this city at an early date. It is generally thought that actual construction will begin at once as it is necessary to complete the road to the Mexican border during the next 12 months in order that the bonuses of land and money may be collected under the original contract which calls for a completed line between Del Rio and San Angelo within a given period.

In 1913 steel was laid from a point near San Angelo to Ft. Stockton, a distance of about 113 miles; in 1913 the road was extended another 65 miles to Alpine, but no construction work has been done during 1914.

INDICATION OF BETTER BUSINESS IN NEW ENGLAND

A straw indicating that business in New England is gradually returning to normal conditions is the \$21,998, or 9.96 per cent, increase in the net earnings of the Massachusetts Gas Companies for October, which is the largest net increase for any month since March, 1913, and is in marked contrast with the decreases for August and September of 4.51 and 3.02 per cent respectively.

Despite the poor showing for the two months immediately following the outbreak of the European war—particularly in the New England coal business—the Massachusetts Gas Companies closed the first four months of the current fiscal year with a total surplus and undivided earnings of its own and subsidiaries, after providing for interest on bonds and floating indebtedness, amounting to \$461,120, which exceeds all previous records in the history of the company, and is \$33,749, or nearly 8 per cent, larger than the corresponding period last year.

Changes in net earnings compare by months thus far in the current calendar year as follows:

	1914	1913
January	\$19,365	\$20,750
February	\$20,922	\$16,723
March	\$27,776	\$10,750
April	\$20,231	\$2,655
May	\$3,338	\$2,990
June	\$26,493	\$13,589
July	\$17,736	\$10,447
August	\$7,429	\$4,511
September	\$4,848	\$3,022
October	\$21,998	\$19,655

OCTOBER OIL PRODUCTION IN CALIFORNIA LESS

SAN FRANCISCO.—The daily average production of petroleum in California during October was \$282,152 bbls., a decline of about 8000 bbls. compared with September. Stocks at the end of the month stood at 50,024,899 bbls., a daily increase of 32,180 bbls. The shut-in production is estimated at 20,000 bbls. a day, making a potential surplus of 32,180 bbls. a day. From the present outlook, November will show a material decline in production. Total shipments from the fields in October were 7,749,138 bbls.

Following is the October production by fields, as compiled by the Standard Oil Bulletin: Kern River, 17,355 bbls.; McKittrick, 10,005 bbls.; Midway-Sunset, 135,735 bbls.; Lost Hills-Beldridge, 12,780 bbls.; Coalinga, 43,263 bbls.; Lompoc and Santa Maria, 11,850 bbls.; Ventura county and Newhall, 2817 bbls.; Los Angeles and Salt Lake, 6751 bbls.; Whittier-Fullerton, 41,383 bbls.; Summerland, 148 bbls., and Watsonville 75 bbls.; total, 282,152 bbls.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPROVES

CHICAGO.—Notwithstanding the return of weather which is regarded as unfavorable to selling of seasonable merchandise, the wholesale dry goods business continues to improve, says John V. Farwell Company. Collections are becoming normal. This week's report shows a decided gain in number of merchants visiting this market. This fact strongly indicates the general betterment in business conditions as the majority of these merchants have signified to their general salesmen their intention of coming to Chicago again to take advantage of the preinventory sales of the Chicago wholesale dry goods houses.

COMMERCIAL PAPER IN CHICAGO SCARCE

CHICAGO.—Note brokers there report commercial paper scarce and difficult to buy. Large borrowers are holding off on account of the declining tendency of rates. Most paper takes 5½ per cent, with a range of 5 per cent to 6 per cent. Chicago banks have not yet undertaken to make or market acceptances, on which return to purchaser is now only 4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.—MONTREAL.—The Hon. Robert Jeffrey has been elected president of the Imperial Bank of Canada, succeeding R. D. Wilkie.

PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCE HAVE BEEN CLEARED

Visit of British Treasury Officials Is Said to Have Been Productive of Better Understanding on Part of Public of Importance of Monetary Relations

The visit to this country of Sir George Paish and his associate, Basil B. Blackett, of the British treasury, has been productive of at least a better understanding before the public of the importance of international financial relations.

Today the nations of the earth are said to be fighting on their bank accounts. It is, therefore, declared highly important that the United States thoroughly understand its own international bank account.

When Messrs. Paish and Blackett arrived they were seeking on behalf of the British government supplies of gold—so far as possible with gold in order that British finance, taken unawares by the war, might be strengthened.

It was estimated that at the breaking out of the war American indebtedness abroad was \$450,000,000. Before Messrs. Paish and Blackett arrived the United States indebtedness had been reduced to \$300,000,000. Exchange has been seriously interrupted and financial bills were not going at all across the ocean.

According to a member of the reserve board international financial matters were so straightened out within a week that the first proposals became obsolete and according to this member of the board every financial proposal since made has within a week thereafter become unnecessary by reason of the steady improvement in the financial situation.

Except for some lapses at the opening of the war America has promptly met its obligations and it is estimated that the \$100,000,000 gold pool will provide the metal for all exchange operations for the balance of this year.

What is now wanted is financial arrangements for the future and harmonious opening of the national exchanges which on their full opening must be more or less international exchanges. It is admitted that the United States

must gradually absorb a few hundred millions of American securities held abroad. It is figured that this country can readily do this under its new bank act with international cooperation.

The proposal that the Bank of England should extend \$100,000,000 of credit on American securities is not now favorably received by the bank; but the bank will probably do what Lloyd-George advises and as circumstances may make action necessary.

It is said that it is better to open up the American markets to loans abroad in the present situation, than to send American gold abroad to take back American securities.

It is believed that loans from England, France and Russia offered in this country at a good rate would prove highly attractive to investment funds here.

New loans abroad would have international support, and the stimulus of possible enhancement in the future, while American securities might drag at receding prices.

Whichever way the money goes from this country, it returns again in a direct circle. Securities home or outside come from the other side only to raise money to be spent for war supplies, which supplies the United States is today in the best situation to furnish.

It, therefore, becomes important that at the present time the financial relations between the United States and England become of the closest and most mutually beneficial character.

It is believed that international negotiations can now be better conducted on the other side. Hence the sailing of Messrs. Paish and Blackett with Davison, of Morgan & Co., Mr. Brown, of Brown Bros., and the American committee already in London.

After these negotiations the export of \$100,000,000 of gold should cause no apprehension with the new bank act well inaugurated and able to supply this country with an additional billion of gold credit.

PANAMA CANAL EXPECTED TO BOOM REDWOOD INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON.—The opening of the Panama canal and the completion of the Northwestern Pacific railroad into Humboldt county, California, will mean more to the redwood industry than anything since the manufacture of redwood began, so J. H. Browne, an expert on redwood, reports to the American Forestry Association, Washington, D. C. The canal will permit the marketing of redwood throughout the world in parcel lots of 25,000 to 100,000 feet; whereas in the past it has been necessary to sell in cargo lots of 1,000,000 or more feet in order to get advantageous freight rates.

The earliest logging of redwood forests was by the Spaniards near San Francisco bay, says Mr. Browne, but their operations were very small. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, a Russian colony near Ft. Ross in Mendocino county, California, cleared a tract of redwood which has since grown up and again been cut over. It was not until 1850, however, that small sawmills were started at various points along the coast. These have grown until there are now 18 or 20 more of the important mills in operation with a total annual output of 550,000,000 to 800,000,000 feet.

The biggest stands of redwood timber are in Del Norte, Humboldt, and Mendocino counties, but there are isolated groups as far north as the Chetco river in Curry county, Oregon, and as far south as the Santa Lucia mountains, Monterey county. The redwood belt is

from 20 to 40 miles wide, the trees growing on the west slopes of the coast range.

The enormous height and diameter of the redwood is due to the great rainfall in the autumn and winter, from 30 to 60 inches, and to the sea fog which bathes the coast in the summer. There are two types of the redwood, those which grow on the slopes and those on the flats or bottom lands. The redwood slope is the common type, and it grows mixed with other woods such as red fir, tan-bark oak and white fir. As the slopes become moderate, the altitude lower, the soil deeper and the water supply better, the redwood steadily gains on the other species until on the rich flats there is no other tree. The extreme form of the redwood flat is along the Eel river, and here the trees attain their greatest known height and clear length. Under best conditions these trees grow to be 350 feet high with a diameter of 20 feet. Most of the redwoods cut are from 400 to 800 years old, and the oldest tree found during the government investigation in 1800 was 1373 years old. The tree, when normal has a straight, slightly tapered bole clear for more than 100 feet, and a crown of horizontal branches that may occupy from one third to one half of its total length. The wind can scarcely uproot it, insects seem to do it little harm, and fungi seldom affects it. Even fire, is unable to penetrate the fireproof sheathing of shaggy bark with which the old trees protect themselves.

BOSTON TRUST COMPANIES' DEPOSITS SHOW IRREGULARITY

Between Sept. 12 and Oct. 31 the Boston trust companies in the aggregate showed a loss in deposits of \$3,829,695 from \$226,017,178 to \$222,187,483, but the larger trust companies all show a good gain, the Old Colony registering a gain of \$5,500,000 and the Commonwealth, through the absorption of the Hamilton, \$3,600,000.

In the same period the 17 national

	Capital	Surplus and profits	Deposits	Book value	Last sale
American	\$1,000,000	\$2,417,146	\$15,190,114	\$341	\$312
Beacon	1,000,000	901,943	1,513,078	250	213
Boston Safe	1,000,000	3,053,944	13,462,448	405	380
Charlestown	200,000	32,642	1,900,386	116	115
Columbia	100,000	46,434	728,806	146	165
Commonwealth	1,000,000	877,129	16,439,986	187	190
Cosmopolitan	200,000	110,258	2,492,271	157	161
Dorchester	200,000	\$1,340	2,826,656	140	115
Exchange	500,000	325,291	3,806,790	165	155
Fidelity	1,000,000	414,290	6,916,106	141	135
Fidelity	500,000	114,514	1,078,283	123	125
International	1,000,000	1,109,706	10,327,842	210	200
Liberty	250,000	279,040	3,249,846	229	200
Market	250,000	220,948	1,169,017	188	150
Massachusetts	500,000	258,270	2,810,007	151	150
Matignon	1,000,000	158,030	1,240,128	129	200
New England	1,000,000	3,294,288	19,476,296	429	400
Old Colony	6,000,000	9,450,825	89,550,544	257	300
Old South	200,000	32,086	417,582	129	120
Paul Revere	200,000	51,272	1,667,322	125	130
Puritan	200,000	206,256	2,657,826	201	200
State Street	1,000,000	1,611,011	17,291,848	261	275
United States	200,000	1,472,280	6,070,231	590	500
Total	17,250,000	26,517,504	222,187,483	253	...

WESTERN ZINC SITUATION IS ON A STILL FIRMER BASIS

JOPLIN, Mo.—Offerings for zinc blende have advanced to \$43 @ 46, basis of 60 per cent metallic zinc, following a sharp rise in spelter quotations, metal having advanced to \$5.12 @ 5.15, compared with \$4.90 @ 4.95 at the beginning of last week, and with \$4.50 @ 4.55 a few weeks ago. An advance in metal prices seemed necessary as firm as they had been; the apparent future strength of the market is not only maintaining zinc ore prices at a firm level, but has resulted in higher prices being paid for ore, this week's offerings for blende being \$2 @ 3 better than for the previous week. Unusually early bids were reported for ore this week, buyers being in need of a heavier tonnage of ore than usual.

For the corresponding week of 1913 zinc blende brought \$37 @ 40, basis, while premium grades sold up to \$43, while premium grades this week are selling for as high as \$49. Spelter a year ago was quoted at \$5.10, so it is seen that present ore prices are much stronger in relation to the price of metal than they were a year ago. The possibility of a spelter shortage early in 1915 is the cause of this condition, and it now seems almost certain that the big curtailment in ore production in many districts throughout the United States is having an immediate effect in strengthening the market. The latest revised figures on the shortage of ore place it at a higher level than those given out a week ago. From various buying agencies it is learned that the various zinc producing regions of the United States are turning out, on an aggregate, something between 30,000 and 40,000 tons less a month than they were

There will be a meeting of all candidates for the Harvard varsity and freshman swimming teams at 52 Dunster hall this evening. All men intending to try for either team should make a point of attending this meeting. Work for both varsity and freshman squads will begin on Monday in the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. under the direction of Coach Mann.

THE HOME FORUM

GIVING AND RECEIVING

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE logical sequence of cause and effect which places giving before receiving would imply a paradox in human affairs, were it not for the existence of a primary Giver.

It is certain that no person could even love his neighbor were it not for the divine Love which first loved him. The beloved disciple must have realized this when he wrote, "We love him, because he first loved us."

It is apparent further that a capacity to give implies a corresponding ability to receive. A gift cannot be really bestowed upon an unwilling recipient, hence the goodness of God is unknowable to human resistance.

The petitionary form of prayer which has been in vogue so long among religionists implies a desire to stimulate the giving power of the Almighty, rather than to enlarge the receiving capacity of the individual. The Apostle James, in attempting to correct this mistaken conception, said, centuries ago, "Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss." Neglect of the spiritual teachings of the Bible has made it necessary for one in our own time to rediscover the demonstrable nature of these truths, and to point out certain facts, which, when once seen, are so obvious that we wonder why they were not always universally recognized. In answer to the question, "Is there no intercessory prayer?" Mrs. Eddy says, "True prayer is not asking God for love; it is learning to love, and to include all mankind in one affection. Prayer is the utilization of the love wherewith He loves us" (No and Yes, p. 39).

When once we understand the true meaning of prayer, and are brought face to face with the divine order of giving and receiving, it becomes more and more apparent that when mortals have asked and received not it is invariably because they have asked amiss.

The precepts of Christian Science are gradually turning the thoughts of mankind in the right direction, and the practice of Christian Science is actually demonstrating the availability of the love wherewith God loves us.

Because men have been accustomed for so many generations to measure values by material standards, it is not at all strange that the beginner in Christian Science should sometimes make the mistake of estimating his success solely by material results, and hence meets with inevitable discouragement and failure. It is quite as provable today as in the time of Jesus that if one seeks first the Kingdom of God, all human needs will be supplied; still the fact must not be overlooked that Jesus did not merely say, "Seek ye the Kingdom of God, but he emphatically declared, "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." Mrs. Eddy says, "Because of vanity and self-righteousness, mortals seek, and expect to receive, a material sense of approval; and they expect also what is impossible—a material and mortal sense of spiritual and immortal Truth" (No and Yes, p. 40).

The misleading belief that God can be induced by praise or supplication to do something more than He would otherwise do, has been shown, by Mrs. Eddy, to be manifestly absurd. Adherence to this belief has always carried men along the wrong road and closed their eyes to the facts of their own being.

Christian Science is reemphasizing the democratic precept long ago announced by St. Paul, when he said, "Work out your own salvation." This definite demand for individual achievement is not, however, an order to make bricks without straw. Paul knew full well that mankind could not work successfully without a knowledge of Truth, so he reassuringly added, "For it is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure."

How much more satisfying it is to know that God and man are inseparable as Mind and idea, and that Mind is forever expressed through its ideas, than to believe that man began as a miserable sinner, but may some day be converted into a child of God. The very impossibility of such an achievement invites discouragement and failure from the start.

Mrs. Eddy, by her proclamation of eternal righteousness, has annulled the old theory of original sin. The pristine perfection of God and man, which constitutes the divine Principle of Christian Science, furnishes a truly demonstrable, theological platform. Like the Hebrew Decalogue and the Sermon on the Mount, the divine Science of being, as revealed in the Christian Science text-book, again reiterates the true order of relationship between God and man, and man and man. Through the revelation of Christian Science a remedy has been discovered for every human ill, and all mankind can demonstrate its blessings.

Infinite Mind is the same yesterday, today, and forever and gives all good to man. What Mrs. Eddy says on page 3 of the text-book, Science and Health, leaves no doubt as to what we must do if we would attain to the demonstration of this perfect supply: "Shall we ask the divine Principle of all goodness to do His own work? His work is done, and we have only to avail ourselves of God's rule in order to receive His blessing, which enables us to work out our own salvation."

Obedience to the first commandment, according to Jesus, is to fulfill all the rest. The effect of this obedience is literally the Golden Rule: "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets."

Edward Winslow's letters to England from Plymouth colony must have been very "newsy" in those days when so little was known of the new world into which the Pilgrims had ventured. In a letter dated December, 1621, he describes their new surroundings:

"All the springtime the earth sendeth forth naturally very good sallet herbs. Here are grapes, white and red, and very sweet and strong, also; strawberries, gooseberries, raspas, etc., plums of three sorts, white, black and red, being almost as good as damsons; abundance of roses, white, red and damask, single but very sweet indeed. The country wanteth only industrious men to employ; for it would grieve your hearts if, as I, you had seen so many miles together by goodly rivers uninhabited."

He also says: "We have found the Indians very faithful in their covenant of peace with us, very loving and ready to pleasure us."

Justice

I have passed much of my life believing that justice existed, and in this I did not deceive myself, for there is justice according as God has willed to reveal it to us. But I did not take it so, and in that I deceived myself, for I had that whereby I was able to know and judge of it. But I so often find that my right judgment was at fault, that at last I have begun to distrust myself, and then others. I saw in all countries that men change, and thus after many changes of judgment concerning true justice, I recognized that our nature was a continual change, and I have not changed, since; were I to change I should but strengthen my opinion.—Pascal.

News From Plymouth Colony

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Giving

The following simple lines with their sometimes overlooked message are from the Norwegian, translated by Emilie Poulsen:

Hast thou plenty? Then rejoice;
Rejoice and freely share.
Hast thou scanty store? E'en then
A little thou canst spare.
And hast thou only bit or crumb,
A donor yet thou may'st become,
Since morsel from thy less or least
For bird or insect maketh feast.

Be the portion small or great,
The loving, generous heart
Will always find it large enough
To give away a part.

Obeying the Truth

We are bound to obey the truth and that to the full extent of our knowledge thereof, however little that may be. This obligation acknowledged and obeyed, the road is open to all truth—and the only road. The way to know is to do the known.—George MacDonald.

Thomas Carlyle's Estimate of Jean Paul Richter

Carlyle writes of Jean Paul Richter:

"It does not appear that Richter's life, externally considered, differed much in general character from other literary lives, which, for most part, are so barren of incident; the earlier portion of it was strained enough, but not otherwise distinguished; the latter and busiest portion of it was, in like manner, altogether private; spent chiefly in provincial towns, and apart from high scenes or persons; its principal occurrences—the new books he wrote, its whole course a spiritual and silent one. He became an author in his nineteenth year; and with a conscientious assiduity adhered to that employment; not seeking, indeed carefully avoiding, any interruption or disturbance therein, were it only for a day or an hour. Nevertheless, in looking over those Sixty Volumes of his, we feel as if Richter's history must have another, much deeper interest and worth, than outward incidents could impart to it. For the spirit which shines more or less completely through his writings is one perennial ex-

cellence; rare in all times and situations, and perhaps nowhere and in no time more rare than in literary Europe at this era. "We see in this man a high, self-sustained, original and, in many respects, even great character. He shows himself a man of wonderful gifts and with, perhaps, a still happier combination and adjustment of these: in whom Philosophy and Poetry are not only reconciled, but blended together into a purer essence, into Religion; who, with the softest, most universal sympathy for outward things, is inwardly calm, impregnable; holds on his way through all temptations and afflictions, so quietly, yet so inflexibly; the true literary man among a thousand false ones, the Apollo among neatherds; in one word, a man understanding the nineteenth century, and living in the midst of it, yet whose life is, in some measure, a heroic and devout one. No character of this kind, we are aware, is to be formed without manifold and victorious struggling with the world; and the narrative of such

struggling, what little of it can be narrated and interpreted, will belong to the highest species of history."

And he concludes: "Richter's intellectual and literary character is, perhaps, in a singular degree the counterpart and image of his practical and moral character; his Works seem to us a more than usually faithful transcript of his mind; written with great warmth direct from the heart, and like himself, wild, strong, original, sincere. Viewed under any aspect, whether as Thinker, Moralist, Satirist, Poet, he is a phenomenon: a vast, many-sided, tumultuous, yet noble nature; for faults as for merits, 'Jean Paul the Unique.'"

Hints on How to Read

Passive reading is the habit against which readers need to be guarded, and to overcome which, when formed, requires the most manful and persevering efforts. The habit is the natural result of a profusion of books and the indolence of our natures and our times, which desires to receive thoughts, or more exactly, pictures—many of which are thin, hazy and evanescent—rather than vigorously to react against them by an effort that thinks them over and makes them one's own.

Almost better not read at all than to read in such a way.

He who would read with attention must learn to be interested in what he reads.

The man must master and not be mastered by his increasing stock of knowledge.

He must exercise great and still greater energy in judging and applying the acquisitions he has made.—Noah Porter.

From "A Song of Autumn"

Oh, have you seen the beauty there
That shines in every glowing thing,
And felt the thrill of autumn air,
Or call of some glad bird a-wing?

Or have you walked in woods afar,
And heard the jolly squirrels chir,
When naught the quiet peace could mar
And soft song fell from oak and fir?

—G. L. Andrews in the Book News Monthly.

Doing Our Duty

It is by doing our duty that we learn to do it. So long as men dispute whether or no a thing is their duty, they get never the nearer. Let them set ever so weakly about doing it, and the face of things alters. They find in themselves strength which they knew not of. Difficulties which it seemed to them they could not get over, disappear.—E. B. Pusey.

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U. S. A.

English Newspapers on Lord Mayor's Day

Until the year 1752, when the change in the calendar was made, lord mayor's day in London was Oct. 29, the Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury says, and not as now, Nov. 9. Oct. 29 was the anniversary of the date upon which, in the year 1207, King John established the offices of "Mayor" and "Sheriffs" for the city of London. Previously there had been two supreme officers for London, who were called "Baillifs," and who appear to have exercised a jurisdiction something like that of the consuls of ancient Rome.

The powers of the lord mayor of London and also of the aldermen are still considerably wider than those enjoyed by their municipal brethren in other towns. Thus the lord mayor and each alderman is, by virtue of his office, not only a magistrate for the city, but he can hear alone many cases which in an ordinary police court would require to be heard by not less than two lay magistrates. These same gentlemen are also each a justice of the central criminal court, but they do not now exercise their powers in this direction, excepting only in a nominal manner.

In addition to the lord mayor of London, some 300 gentlemen were installed on Nov. 9 in the position of chief citizen of their respective towns and boroughs, so the Daily Chronicle declares. In some districts old world ceremonies are observed. The mayor of Lincoln, for instance, it goes on, is inducted by placing upon his finger an ancient ring, worn by his predecessors for many centuries. At Cheltenham the mayor is presented with a gold-headed mace; at Grantham the new chief citizen is tapped on the head with the town clerk's hammer, and at Bournemouth the new mayor receives a solemn kiss from his predecessor.

Although the lord mayor's show this year was shorn of some of its splendor, the Pall Mall Gazette is glad that the state coach was not lacking, a fact which would have pleased Cobbett. "Many a young fellow," he wrote, after describing the civic pageant, "has been more attentive and industrious from the hope of one day riding in that golden coach." Since 1757, when it was built, the coach has figured in every lord mayor's show, with one exception. When W. H. Allen, of the well known publishing firm, was elected to a civic chair in 1867, he shocked all good Londoners by describing this vehicle as "a grotesque anachronism," and resolutely declined to enter it. On show day he rode in his own carriage, "a simple chariot, chocolate in hue," according to a contemporary chronicler.

The Daisy

The daisy like a Quaker sits
Among the grasses,
The while the vagrant sunshine flits,
The shadow passes:
She does not flit upon the wind,
Like blossoms of a lighter mind.

Bluebells and buttercups, they try—
The cowslips, too—
To smile at every passer-by
As pansies do;

The daisy scorns those airs and graces,
She does not care for such grimaces.

Her simple gown is starched and white,
And frilled precisely;
She keeps it clean by day and night,
And holds it nicely;

She does not flaunt her frills around,
Nor let them draggle on the ground.

She has a wide and limpid eye,
But all her glances
Are given to the distant sky,
And no one chances
To find her nodding 'gainst her will,
Like primrose or like daffodil.

She is, indeed, a dame discreet,
A Quaker lady;
Not knowing any walled retreat,
Nor corner shady;
But living on a common earth—
Not all unconscious of her worth.

—Agnes Grosier Herbertson in Winsor Magazine.

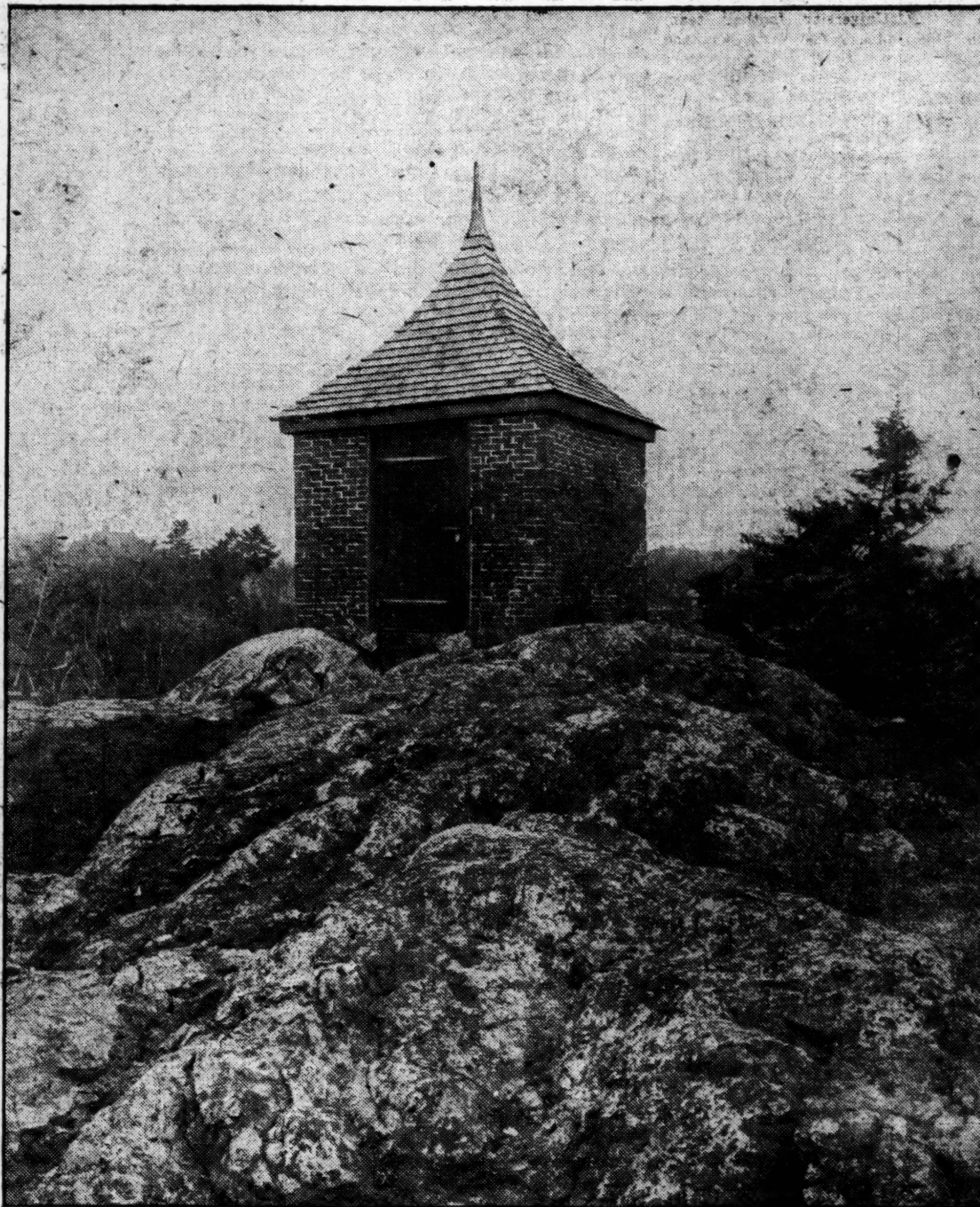
Powder House Rock, Dedham Island, Dedham, Mass.

Dedham, in Massachusetts, has more than one claim to historical consideration. Settled in 1635 by a few families from Watertown and Roxbury, it has been called the mother of towns, no less than fifteen having gone out from its midst. Then the town claims to be the place where the first free public school in America was opened, and backs up the claim with respectable evidence, the records of the town meeting showing that in 1664 the meeting passed a vote establishing such a school, which was

immediately carried into effect. But a local historian considers that dearer to the people of Dedham than these memories, or than any other of its landmarks, is the little pile of masonry that stands conspicuously on a huge rock on Dedham island. The square little house, which was originally built for a powder storehouse, and was so used for many years, was erected in 1705 on "Aaron Fuller's land, near Charles river," as the order of the town meeting directed. The plans called for a building "eight feet

square on the outside, and six feet high under the plates, the materials to be brick and lime mortar." For several generations now the rock with its odd ornament has been a place of happy and peaceful resort for the young people of the town, who enjoy the fine prospect it affords. In the numbers of the same local writer:

"Across the winding Charles,
From this sturdy rock of renown,
You discern the sloping roofs
Of yon quaint Old Dedham Town."



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1914

Portugal and the War

ONE by one the countries of the world are being drawn within the orbit of the war. The first actual collision was that of Serbia and Austria followed by that of Germany and Russia, but it was, of course, merely a nominal first. By the very terms of their alliance France and Austria-Hungary were immediately involved. Then came the invasion of Belgium succeeded immediately by the intervention of the British Empire, including not only India and Burma, but the great dominions of Australia, Canada, and South Africa, to say nothing of Egypt and the Sudan indirectly. The inclusion of France and Belgium had already meant the participation of Algeria, Morocco, and the Congo, so that with the exception of Tripoli and the Portuguese colonies, all Africa was involved. Then, after a brief interval, came the turn of Japan, and immediately afterward that of Turkey. The appearance of Turkey on the scene helped to round up Asia, for only China and Persia were then left at peace. Now after a short lapse of time comes Portugal, and the cynic is left with the challenge, "Who next?"

When on the 24th of November the prime minister rose to inform the joint assemblage of the senate and chamber that, in accordance with the terms of her alliance with the United Kingdom, Portugal was prepared to throw in her lot with the Allies, no one in the assemblage was probably surprised. For weeks past it had been an open secret that the government was prepared to take the step: the movement had become one of purely mutual convenience. The moment for all practical purposes has now come, and the question which the few remaining onlookers are now asking themselves is exactly what the decision means, and how it is going to affect the war.

It is obvious, at first sight, that the reasons for the move are not superficial ones. The closing of Lorenzo Marquez would shut a neutral African port to ships carrying supplies to German East Africa, and would set at liberty troops for the reduction of that colony. It is true that there is a German cruiser blocked up in the Rufiji river, and it is also true that the British have suffered a reverse in marching on the railway head of the colony. Troops from India could, however, easily have been found to deal with this conjunction if necessary. Again it is true that an army corps might be embarked for service in France or Flanders, but the services of such an army corps would have been more valuable a month or six weeks ago than now that General French's force is being augmented all the time. The true cause is probably further to seek, and it may be found in one or both of two possibilities.

The declaration of a Holy War by Turkey, though as far as can be seen not seriously dangerous in itself, is capable of stirring the fanaticism of the African Arabs into spasmodic outbursts of the most savage outrage. In such circumstances the possession at the gates of the Mediterranean of a disciplined force capable of being launched rapidly anywhere on the North African seaboard would constitute for the allied governments a great lessening of responsibility. This is the first possibility, but there is another equally cogent.

Readers of Admiral Mahan will have realized the value of sea power in the present struggle, not only for actual fighting, but for the protection or crippling of commerce. The actual Portuguese fleet in being is a negligible quantity. The powerful fleet determined on is only a thing on paper. There is, however, laid up in Portuguese ports, an enormous amount of German shipping, which took refuge there, at the beginning of the war, when the Channel was blocked by British cruisers. On the declaration of war this vast mercantile fleet, with its immensely valuable cargoes would pass into the possession of the Portuguese, and so reduce to an enormous extent the German commercial potentiality.

As to Liberal Waterway Appropriations

WITHIN the next three weeks the eleventh annual convention of the national rivers and harbors congress will be held in Washington, D. C., and we have preliminary announcement of the intention of a considerable number of the delegates to demand a more liberal attitude toward waterway improvement on the part of Congress than was shown at the last session. The fact that the session cut the total appropriations for rivers and harbors down to \$20,000,000, thus ignoring a great number of projects advocated by representatives and senators from the different districts and states, we are told, caused great disappointment among waterway advocates. They are going to attempt to make it clear in the coming convention that Congress acted unwisely in this matter. Six and probably more of the rejected projects in the bill handled so severely in the last session, it is said, "will be defended by men who are thoroughly familiar with them." An opportunity, of course, will be given those who care to speak on the other side.

In the program of the liberal element it is set forth that Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, will speak on "The Pork Barrel," defending the policy of large river and harbor appropriations; that Senator Willard Saulsbury of Delaware will speak for the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida for the Oklawaha project, Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas for the Trinity river project, Representative John E. Raker of California for improvements on the Sacramento and Feather rivers, and J. W. Worthington of Sheffield, Ala., on proposed improvement of the Tennessee river. The public will be interested in what these gentlemen may have to say. The public is decidedly open-minded on the subject of waterways. Popular opinion undoubtedly is very strongly on the side of waterway improvement, and on a liberal scale. The advocates of large appropriations, as we view it, are greatly mistaken if they think those who would voice popular opinion in this particular are opposed to the liberal expenditure of money on internal waterway improvements. Opposition is directed altogether toward wasteful appropriations, toward appropriations granted simply to balance the distribution of favors, toward appropriations intended simply to enable some congressmen to bear a gift from the treasury to his district.

There is little room for argument on the question of the desirability of building up a great internal waterway system in the United

States, or on the question of properly maintaining present navigable rivers, or on that of increasing the depths of channels and harbors. All legitimate appropriations for rivers and harbors are approved by the public in advance. Only the illegitimate are objectionable and will continue to meet with determined opposition.

Monroe Doctrine and World Affairs

IN THE honest and earnest attempts of world peace advocates to find a basis on which to erect a satisfactory superstructure it is not surprising that the search should be sweeping, or that many promising discoveries should be reported and discussed, at least tentatively. Back through President Roosevelt's time and President Taft's time, as in President Wilson's time, schemes looking to the establishment of universal arbitration have been numerous and, in the main, deserving of consideration. Mr. Taft took up and pressed with considerable vigor and enthusiasm the project for a court of arbitral justice; on this side of the Atlantic the next tangible step has been that taken by Secretary of State William J. Bryan in urging peace treaties with the United States upon other countries. It was a cherished hope, up to less than four months ago, that these and other processes, taken in connection with the Hague conferences and their results, would lead to the launching in 1915, in connection with the centenary of peace between Great Britain and the United States, of the greatest movement ever instituted for peaceable adjudication of international disputes.

This expectation has been disappointed. But the disappointment, instead of discouraging the peace advocates, has impelled them on to greater exertion. They reason rightly, we believe, in assuming that the present war is paving the way for a world peace movement that will be overwhelming. The revolt against armament, against militarism, against the arbitrament of the sword, against legalized brigandage and licensed brutality, it is felt seemingly by every thinking observer, will come with the conclusion of the present conflict. And it will need skillful direction, if its results are not to be lost, either in our own or in following generations.

It must be that the mass of the people in all civilized countries will soon demand not merely temporary but permanent peace. How shall it, how can it be assured them? That apparently is the most important question the near future will have to deal with.

There are world peace advocates in Boston and elsewhere who would have a combination formed among certain of the powers with the purpose of compelling disarmament, arbitration and peaceable adjustment of international disputes. There are some who would institute a world-operative Monroe doctrine in order to establish a status quo. This arrangement would have to be supported, of course, by a police force strong enough to command respect and obedience. In fact every proposal thus far advanced for the establishment of world peace presupposes an international police system. But those that are giving deepest and calmest thought to the subject will, we believe, be inclined to agree with Edwin D. Mead that the surest way to abolish war is to remove its cause.

The problem has got to be attacked from this point. There must be recognition of national justice, many are convinced, before there can be international peace. There must be stronger checks upon the forces operating to disturb humanity before there can be assurance in the Monroe or any other doctrine. The Monroe doctrine does not preserve the peace on this continent. Hence, why should it be expected to preserve the peace elsewhere, unless it shall be so enlarged as to embrace enlightenment, fair dealing, freedom of thought as well as of action, public morality and private integrity, righteousness and brotherly love in all the lands over which it extends its influence? And then it would simply be assuming a duty the performance of which true Christianity would not have left to a political measure.

Canada Looks Forward With Confidence

IT is perhaps true that Canada was least prepared of any part of the British empire for a disturbance of international peace that should directly involve the mother country. For several years it had been at once an extensive railroad builder and a heavy borrower. The opening of its west presented prospects and possibilities that appeared to justify almost unlimited expansion, much of it speculative. Immigration increased, settlers and capital crossed the line, great areas of new territory were put under cultivation, the soil yielded immense crops, villages sprang up over the wide prairies and grew into towns and cities, prosperity reigned from the Atlantic to the Pacific until a few months before the outbreak of war, when London began to call in loans and to refuse extensions. Then Canada realized that it had been traveling beyond its means, and that to meet its obligations and maintain its credit it must slacken its pace. It had, in fact, entered on a period of retrenchment, and was rapidly recovering from depression, caused by the abandonment of many great projects and the modification of others, when the blow was struck that shocked all the world.

Our Ottawa correspondence tells us that Canadians have heard or read probably more plain speaking about their affairs during the last two months than during any previous decade. It is to their credit that they have taken this plain talk in a sensible mood. They listened to it while they were entering upon the initial stages of what they regarded as a sacred patriotic duty; they have listened to it patiently and even humbly through all the steps that for the time being have been leading them away from purely home affairs; now that they have performed in part a filial duty and have taken measures to continue and complete it at any cost, they are looking around them.

What they find is a situation that might be very much better, but one that could as easily be very much worse. If there was ever a time when individual courage and unity of effort were requisite to the national welfare of Canada, that time is the present. And this is apparently clearly recognized from Halifax to Vancouver. Every interest, private and public, in the Dominion, so far as may be judged from surface indications, is alert to the necessity of concert of action. The very first move made exhibited the disposition of the people. This was toward the discovery of a bed-rock basis, and it was successful. Every move since then, no matter whether it has been taken with haste or deliberation, has been entered upon with regard for this foundation. The result is that readjustment is proceeding favorably; problems are taken up and handled intelligently; the best is being made of every opportunity; something is accomplished daily, and Canada, like her neighbor across the line, is looking to the future with confidence.

President and Congress to Cooperate

REPORTS from Washington that have been current describing the President's intentions concerning further innovations in executive dealings with Congress seem to have no basis in fact. Since he has had such success to date in getting what he wants, why should he venture on encroachments that might cause irritation and defeat his plans for the coming session? It is a wise statesman that knows when he has come to the limit of his assertion of executive authority and then lets coordinate arms of government use theirs!

Meantime facts are accumulating steadily which have forced on Mr. Wilson's predecessors, as well as on him, the conviction that in due time the process of lawmaking for the republic will be one in which executives' counsel concerning the effect of proposed legislation will be taken by lawmakers oftener than it is now, and that also, as the years go on, an increasing share of government will be carried on under administrative law. The now overburdened Legislature will no doubt be released from consideration of phases of government better left to expert executives, and can then find time for adequate debate of fundamental issues of state. Administrators, on the other hand, will have powers entrusted to them in the way of definition of their own and citizens' duties and rights under the law, powers somewhat commensurate with the responsibilities of their positions, and necessary for them to have if they are to succeed as enforcers of law.

To say this is not to argue for any abolition of the strict demarcation between the several departments of government which are prescribed by the fundamental organic law and the national traditions. But it does mean that as times change and as governments evolve the relative proportions of power alter; and there is consequent need of adjustment of instrument to end. The national Legislature and the state Legislatures cannot, under present conditions of society, deal in detail with so much of the proposed legislation coming before them as did the forefathers' lawmaking assemblies. The task must be delegated to newly established bodies like the interstate commerce commission or the trade commission, with powers partly judicial, partly legislative and partly administrative. Or, it must be left to the strictly administrative department of government to apply, under the broad policies determined as of yore by popularly elected lawmakers, details which only executives' actual experience can disclose, and which no legislators' prevision can wholly foresee.

Optimistic Sentiment in Middle West

WHETHER regarded positively or negatively, the reopening of the Chicago stock exchange, after a suspension extending over 115 days, and the operations that have marked its early sessions, should make for the strengthening of public confidence. The business done has been light, to be sure, but this indicates absence of a desire on the part of security holders to unload. It was predicted, up to the revival of trading on this exchange on Monday morning, that as soon as an opportunity offered itself there would be a rush to realize on bonds and stocks. The rule providing that no securities should be sold below the closing prices of July 30, except where a dividend has been paid in the meantime, and in a few cases where special concessions were deemed advisable, no doubt assisted to a considerable degree in steadying the market, but it is most reassuring to learn that the tendency of prices was rather upward than downward. Several well-known stocks, listed abroad as well as on the New York stock exchange, were actually quoted on the opening day from five to twelve points higher than on the closing day in July.

Even if it be true that securities would have flooded the market were it not for the control exercised by the banks, there is still cause for general satisfaction, for it is no small matter to know, if it be a fact, that the banks are in such control of the situation as to determine whether the great bulk of stocks and bonds shall seek liquidation at sacrifice prices or remain safely locked up in the vaults. The banks, it appears, are not pressing the brokers; while they are not accepting any more collateral for the time being, they are seemingly willing and able to carry all they have until there is restoration of normal values.

These are incidents calculated to inspire the hope that is felt in Chicago and throughout its tributary territory. While improvement in one industry does not make prosperity, any more than one swallow makes a summer, it at least makes reasonable the conclusion that things are on the mend. All signs throughout the middle West point to a turn in the road; if business is not at its best it is going forward, not backward; and in this one fact there is ample excuse for the optimistic note that issues from the foot of Lake Michigan.

Planning for the Greater New York

TO THE aid of the city planning committee of the board of estimate of New York city Mayor Mitchell has summoned a group of experts. No calling at all related in its essential purpose to ways and means of making a finer urban center is omitted from the advisory board, and most of the men named are of national eminence. Hitherto the board of estimate's city planning committee had dealt with relatively simple things, and with cases of adjustment of present conditions. Now it will proceed, under expert guidance, to consideration of the largest issues facing a city as a growing community. In time a working plan for deliberate, not haphazard growth, will be presented for consideration and adoption. Once agreed upon, then an ordered and admirable growth, and expansion under guidance, with due consideration of all esthetic, economic and political issues involved, can follow.

New York has somewhat tardily come to see the need of design, of substitution of reason for instinct. But it has the great advantage now of an administration in power that will back up heartily any recommendations that such a group of experts may make after careful investigation; and it also is fortunate in having the municipal assets and resources with which to execute a plan once it is agreed upon. Moreover, like Boston, it has done much already that will serve as the noble beginnings for any later grandiose scheme.

Not the least of the problems of a city is to prevent the decline and final decadence of regions once popular and populous and the abodes of homes or shops of the finer sort. It is comparatively easy, for instance, to say what New York should be getting ready to do at the circumference of its area and in suburban regions just beyond. But it is not so easy to show a way by which once fashionable regions of retail trade shall be saved from transformation into areas given over to manufacturing and wholesale trade.